THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
PUBLISHED DAILY BY THE PITTSBURGH NEWSPAPER AND PRINTING COMPANY.
Office, 76 Fifth Street,
(OPPOSITE THE POSTOFFICE.)
D. BRIGHAM.....EDITOR
D. THOMPSON.....BUSINESS MANAGER
TERMS OF THE DAILY:
Single Copy.....5 Cents,
Delivered by Carrier, (per week.).....25 Cents,
To all Subscribers, (per year.).....$10 00.
Address
THE COMMERCIAL, PITTSBURGH.

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CITY ITEMS.

Pleasant and Attentive Clerks
Opera House Shoe Store.

Burnett's Cocoaine
is the best Hair Dresser and Invigorator in the world

Western University.
The next term will commence Monday, September 3. aug7-1t

Special Inducements
Country Merchants in Patent Medicines, Fruit Jars and Perfumery, at McClarran & McKennan's Wholesale, 85 Market Street, corner Diamond near Fifth alley.

Frank Leslie's
Money Corner, Literary Album, Waverly Magazine, Flag of our Union and New York Ledger for this week. Frank Leslie's Pleasant Hours and Ballou for September, at Rochester News Depot.

Pittsburgh Female College.
The Fall Term will open September 4. Address Rev. I. Cushing.

Buy Pure
Dry White Lead, Flaxseed Oil, Turpentine, etc., cheaper at Fleming's Drug Store, No. 84 Market street than any other place in the city. Remember the place.

Kenwood Boarding School,
Boys, New Brighton, Pa., re-opens September 11 for a catalogue. jy4-eod

Beaver Female Seminary.
Terms $75 for all expenses, 14 weeks. Opens Sept. 6. R. T. Taylor. THAS

Bargains—Second-hand Pianos.
C. Meier & Co., have for sale the following second-hand Pianos; all of them are in thorough repair, and are real bargains at the prices asked.
One Chickering, Rose wood, 6 octave, $225.
One Chickering, Rosewood, 6 octave, $200.
One Chickering, Mahogany, 6 octave, $200.
One Hallet & Davis, Rosewood, 6 octave, $210.
One Hallet & Davis, Rosewood, 6 octave, $250.
One Gilbert, Mahogany, 6 octave, $180.
One Woodward, Mahogany, 6 octave, $170.
Those in want of a cheap Piano, should call and examine them. Warerooms, No. 81 Wood street, between Fourth street and Diamond alley. v.

The Daily Commercial

POLITICAL.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Republican mass convention will be held Greensburg on Monday next. Among those announced to address the meeting are Hon. Thaddeus Stokes, of Erie; Hon. A. A. Grow, Hon. J. M'Clure, Esq., and Hon. John Covode.

Saturday next a mass meeting is to be held in Washington, under the auspices of the Soldiers' Union Club. Major General John W. Geary, our gallant candidate for Governor, has promised to be present and address the assemblage.

The Soldiers' and Sailors' State Central Committee met in Philadelphia Monday, General Samuel W. Owen in the chair. The committee was organized by the election of Colonel James H. Lane, secretary; Captain Samuel Riddle, of Pittsburgh, and Private Miles Rock, of Harrisburg, assistant secretaries; and Colonel Wm. H. Rusk, of Philadelphia, treasurer, and Brevet Brigadier General A. L. Pearson, of Pittsburgh, and Major W. W. Jennings, of Harrisburg, assistant treasurers. The attendance was full, and the committee made full arrangements for the campaign.

It was determined to establish sub-headquarters at Harrisburg and Pittsburgh, with Col. C. Alleman as sub-chairman at Harrisburg and Maj. Gen. J. S. Negley as sub-chairman at Pittsburgh.

General Joshua T. Owen was authorized to prepare and publish an address to the soldiers and sailors of the State.

The death of Captain Fenn was announced by Mr. Kirkpatrick, who offered the following, which was adopted:

Resolved, That in the death of Captain G. Hughes Fenn, late a member of the Executive Committee from the county of Dauphin, we lost a worthy and patriotic comrade, the party a true and devoted friend.

Resolved, That we sympathize with his afflicted family in their sad bereavement.

The members of the committee made reports of the condition of the organization throughout the State, from which it appeared that the Union Leagues" are organizing with a success which is certain. Already some seventy-five thousand soldiers and sailors are joined to the organization. Everywhere the men who went to the war are marshaling their forces and closing up their ranks.

Governor Hamilton, of Texas, addressed a meeting of the "Dogs in Blue," in Philadelphia on Saturday night. He strongly indorsed the resolutions of Congress, and called upon all who bore arms in the Union army during the war to again strip for the fight, and elect Governor of the Keystone State John W. Geary, the true and only candidate of the soldiers for the position.

Governor Cowan is announced to address a National Union meeting at Greensburg, his place of residence, on Tuesday evening next. The object of the meeting commences as follows: "Let us attend who believe that all just governments are founded on the consent of the governed, and that virtue, liberty and independence, are mutual rights and duties."

The Democrats of Westmoreland county will hold a meeting in Greensburg on Wednesday evening next, when Hugh W. Weir, Esq., of Indiana, the Democratic candidate for Congress, will make a speech.

The Union Republicans of Mifflin county have ratified the following excellent ticket: Assembly, James M. Brown; Associate Judges, Hon. Augustus Troxell; Commissioner, Mr. Moy. The Congressional conference was instructed to vote for Mr. Morrell, of Cambria county, for Congress. This secures the nomination of Mr. Morrell.

MISCELLANEOUS,

Hon. John L. Thomas, of Maryland, was elected at Cape Island on Saturday evening. His speech said that the proudest vote of was the one to pass the civil rights bill over Executive veto. He believed the President as pursuing his present course so as to be fied President by Southern rebels and Northern copperheads, and that he was mainly ected by Seward, who hated the Republicity because it would not make him President.

Governor Lane, of Indiana, addressed the Constitutional Convention, at Lafayette, August during his speech he said: There is a ill-fortune connected with our Vice Presidents, and I trust that henceforth more will be taken in the choice. Commencing with Aaron Burr, who proposed to divide our country, and inaugurated treason; to John Tyler betrayed his party; to Millard Fillmore, who sold himself to the South; to our present Vice President, Andrew Johnson, who, according to Gen. Schenck's report, is a traitor, and still to Andrew Johnson. And if you ever vote for another Vice President, I implore you will have to elect Andrew Johnson."

All of them except Fillmore were Democratic Vice Presidents. I honored Andrew Johnson while he was in faithful Tennessee, as he himself now that he has betrayed those noble men, Vice President, The Schenck Bill, which passed the House, and for our member, the Hon. G. S. Orth, voted in the Senate by two votes. This was dictated by the Administration. Governor, Secretary McCulloch, who I blush to call an Indianian, and he is a stronger Johnson than the President himself. He is a Democrat and Butler" man, and is determined to be Secretary of the Treasury as long as Johnson is President. It was through his efforts in giving just bounties to the soldiers that the Senate,

Lieutenant Governor Gindingham telegraphed to Ben. Wood of the *Daily News*, that if he (Vallandigham) was freed from the "Bread and Butter Convention" at Philadelphia, the Southern delegates would join the Convention and hold a meeting of their own. The "Ohio Martyr" saved his entire friends the trouble of "bolting" by ordering the pressure was voluntarily.

The Chicago *Tribune* devotes an article to Indiana politics, and believes the Union party of that State by a heavy majority. It a great fight will take place in the First and Second Congressional Districts, now represented by Niblack and Kerr. Niblack was elected in 1864 by 2,110 majority, and Kerr by these districts constitute the "Egypt" of the State. The Republican candidates are very popular soldiers, and will receive the largest vote almost solid. Of the last election, the small part of the soldiers belonging to districts were at home on the day of the vote, but they are all there now, and their aim is to go towards redeeming those unfortunate orphanoids of the late democratic party, the hands of the copperheads.

The New York *Tribune* of Tuesday says: "There is no Abraham Lincoln President now," Vallandigham in his Kentucky speech. Vallandigham is about right. What followed to be heightened the effect of his exultative vote to him" (meaning Lincoln) one of the rebel crowd. We have an idea that Vallandigham "spoke too soon" and that he died of it. That is why Abraham Lincoln is not President and Andrew is.

SOUTH UNION DEPOT.—The great Union depot of the Michigan Southern and the Chicago & Rock Island Railroads at Chicago is rapidly advancing towards completion. It has been built and roofed over, and the interior building will shortly be completed.

Very little idea of the exact magnificent depot can be formed, except by personal inspection of it, but we hasten to say that at it will outpass any other building of the kind in the United States. The entire length of the car shed measures 1,000 feet, and the height from the ground to the top of the arched roof is sixty feet. It contains nine tracks, two for trains coming in, and the other seven for the trains going out. These tracks are surrounded by spacious platforms twenty-seven feet in width, with a uniform sixteen feet in height. These are intended that passengers may reach any train in the most convenient of having to wade, as is the case in most of the depots. Perhaps the best idea of the extent of building may be conveyed in the fact it covers fully three-quarters of a mile, adding the five different lines together. The entire cost will exceed $200,000.

POINT LOOKOUT.—This well-known resort situated at the mouth of the Potomac which resorted to previous to the war as a resort, but which for some time previous to the close of the conflict was used as a prison for Confederate prisoners, has recently been leased by a company of New York gentlemen, who design putting everything in repair by next season, with a view of making it a watering place.

VOL. III. PITTSBURGH, THURSDAY MORNING, AUGUST 16, 1866. NO. 291.

Pittsburgh Commercial.

FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

PHILADELPHIA.

THE CONVENTION.

The Second Day.

Opening Scenes at the Wigwam.

Enthusiastic Reception of Notables.

Eloquent Prayer by Rev. Holsinger, of Tennessee.

Senator Doolittle's Appointment as President.

His Inaugural Received with Great Applause.

Report of Committee on Credentials.

Vallandigham's Letter Read Amidst Cheers.

Senator Cowan has a Reception.

Great Enthusiasm Over a Dispatch from A. J.

Missouri Delegation and the Grievances of Missourians.

Speeches by Marshal Gooding and George Francis Train.

The "Immortal J. N." on Hand.

He Wants to be Martyred in the Wigwam.

The Address to the People.

To be an Amplification of the Call.

Speeches by Lew Campbell, Rollins, of Mo., General Rousseau, and Others.

Jack Rogers, of New Jersey, Hooted Down.

Cheers for Thad. Stevens and Gen. Geary.

"Boys in Blue" Charged with Attempting to Create a Riot.

They Take Possession of All the Meetings.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.

PHILADELPHIA, August 15, 1866.

Opening Scene.

Dark and forbidding was the weather to-day, until an hour or so before the hour for the Convention's meeting. Nevertheless the Wigwam was full by twelve o'clock, and half an hour later not a seat was to be had. The spectators in the galleries narrowly watched the main entrance for the appearance of notabilities, and the first arrived was Hiester Clymer, Democratic candidate for Governor of Pennsylvania, and he was greeted with loud huzzas. During the assembling of the Convention, many persons gathered around Beverdy Johnson, old Mr. Blair, Hendricks of Indiana, Dean Richmond, Gov. Orr, Generals Steedman, Couch, Custar and Meade, and as each appeared he was cheered. He was descried on the floor by the throng in the galleries, the fact was made known by their cheers. When General Dix entered the welcome was tumultuous.

Called to Order.

After a few appropriate airs by the band, including "Should auld acquaintance be forgot," the Convention was called to order shortly after twelve.

On the platform were Chief Justice Woodward, of Pennsylvania, ex-Governor Bigler, Postmaster General Randall, Senator Doolittle, several prominent Democratic originators of the call, and other distinguished gentlemen.

The scene when the vast multitude had become still was grand and imposing. The ladies, whose attendance was sparing yesterday, turned out to-day in great numbers, and were attentive spectators of the proceedings.

A Fight for a Seat.

A breeze of excitement sprang up near the main entrance, which for a moment bid fair to produce something of a panic, but the commotion, which was caused by a fierce struggle on of a scramble for a seat, soon subsided, and the Convention listened attentively to the prayer.

Prayer by Rev. Holsinger.

The session was opened with the following prayer from the Rev. John T. Holsinger, of Greeneville, Tennessee, late chaplain of Andrew Johnson's regiment:

Mr. Holsinger served three years as Chaplain of the First Tennessee Union Cavalry:

"Almighty God, our heavenly Father, Thou hast been our dwelling place in all generations, before ever the mountains were brought forth, or ever Thou hadst formed the earth and the world; from everlasting to everlasting Thou art God; we desire to come in the name of Thy Son, Jesus Christ, and at this time to ask Thee for His sake to pardon, bless and forgive all our iniquities. In Thy providence Thou hast brought this assembly together for a special purpose, and we ask Thee, kind Father, to give us Thy spirit on this present occasion. Oh, that from every heart there may be the responsibilities that rest upon us, and as millions in after years are to call us blessed, may we be the doings of this Convention, may it be guided by infinite wisdom. We ask Thee to make us thoughtful of all Thy mercies. May we feel glad that the storms of war have passed by, and that peace has been restored, under the united arm of all our States, to be assembled and represented together. We ask Thee, kind Father, that that consolation of state upon the blue field or our national emblem may be realized by us; may our union be permanent; may it be lasting, in order that this meeting may be a success, we ask Thee, kind Father, to give us the spirit of our fathers. We ask Thee to bless the Chief Ruler upon us. May the spirit of '76, and from that time on until our difficulties, rest upon this Convention, and may God be glorified. We ask Thee for temporal prosperity to rest upon our land. May the heart of every man in the distance and in peace abound everywhere. May our fields produce abundance; may our flocks multiply and our herds increase. May we appropriate them all to the benevolent purpose of promoting the good of our race and the glory of God. We ask Thee to bless the Chief Ruler over our nation, and may he be guided infinite wisdom. We ask Thee to make us thoughtful of all Thy mercies. May we feel glad that the storms of war have passed by, and that peace has been restored, under the united arm of all our States, to be assembled and represented together. We ask Thee, kind Father, that that consolation of state upon the blue field or our national emblem may be realized by us; may our union be permanent; may it be lasting, in order that this meeting may be a success, we ask Thee, kind Father, to give us the spirit of our fathers

The Daily Commercial

THURSDAY, AUGUST 16, 1866.

REPUBLICAN UNION NOMINEE FOR GOVERNOR,

JOHN W. GEARY.

CONGRESS—TWENTY-SECOND DISTRICT:

JAMES K. MOORHEAD.

CONGRESS—TWENTY-THIRD DISTRICT:

THOMAS WILLIAMS.

UNION COUNTY NOMINATIONS.

FOR SHERIFF:

SAMUEL B. CLULEY.

FOR CLERK OF QUARTER SESSIONS:

JOHN G. BROWN.

FOR CLERK OF ORPHANS' COURT:

ALEX. BILANDS.

FOR RECORDER:

HENRY SNIVELY.

FOR REGISTRAR:

JOSEPH H. GRAY.

FOR COMMISSIONER:

GEORGE HAMILTON.

FOR DIRECTOR OF THE POOR

JOHN F. DRAVO.

FOR ASSEMBLY:

**SAMUEL CHADWICK,
R. A. COLVILLE,
GEORGE Y. WIKE,
GEORGE WILSON,
WILLIAM PETERS,
JOHN P. GLASS.**

THE INTENDED FRAUD.

The distinction between evidences of sincere penitence and utterances coined in view of an emergency, and for a special purpose, should be steadily borne in mind,—more especially in view of the high game being played at Philadelphia. The Convention purged itself of VALLANDIGHAM and his set, solely because it would be impolitic to permit them to sit as members. This act of the Convention evinces the expertness of the managers,—but the choosing of traitors and Copperheads to go to Philadelphia was high proof of the actuate of things, and the real danger. However the Convention may strive to cover this up and suppress all appearance of it there, the danger remains and will grow, and is all the more to be dreaded for the attempt to hide it. A masked battery is more to be feared because more destructive than an open one.

In the Philadelphia Convention Louisiana has a certain number of mild-mannered gentlemen, consenting for the time to abate the habitual expression of treasonable sentiments,—whereas the true representative of Louisiana, as a reconstructed State claiming equality in the Union, is the New Orleans massacre,—the terrible fact that peaceable and orderly citizens are compelled to flee on account of their Unionism—a state of things strikingly similar to that which existed in the early days of the rebellion.

It is a stupendous fraud the Philadelphia Convention has deliberately undertaken to perpetrate. Governor ORR says the South accepts the verdict of the war, is peaceable and loyal, deserves to be treated well, and would act as she should act if permitted to re-enter, in perfect equality, the Union. How must the words, in view of the daily evidence of their falsity, blister his tongue! We refer not to isolated cases, to occasional disturbances resulting from a disordered social condition; but to the glaring fact that almost the entire military force of the country scarcely suffices to protect Union men from the growing rebellious spirit all over the South. We refer not to irresponsible or distorted statements, but to the testimony proceeding from among officers and living witnesses in the persons of fugitives fleeing for their lives, bringing with them warnings by Vigilant Committees and self-appointed "regulators," whose office it is to "clean out" Union men. Such facts as these told us what was the Southern spirit immediately preceding the rebellion—they prove what it is now; and there are no more to be disregarded or treated lightly now than were they then.

The Philadelphia Convention is a stupendous and desperate scheme to mask the deformities of the South. But it would be as reasonable to attempt to mask a volcano by throwing a blanket over its mouth, as to undertake to conceal the facts as shown in the eruptive rebelliousness prevalent and growing in nearly every Southern State, with speeches and resolutions at Philadelphia. The fugitives and expelled Union men, arriving in Washington, are the living witnesses of a damnable truth which a thousand Philadelphia Conventions, with ever so much clap-trap of South Carolina and Massachusetts armin-arm, cannot blot out.

"ANTECEDENTS."

The repugnance, in the South and in its circle of sympathy, to the consideration of what they tenderly call their "antecedents," is perfectly true to nature. Any one can readily account for this repugnance, and to the mind of any one will occur innumerable parallel cases, in which a consideration of "antecedents" would materially mar the prospects of present operations. The fraudulent dealer, the confidence man, the deceitful libertine, as well as traitors, are always solicitous to keep their antecedents out of view, as their hopes of success in the future rest on ignorance or oblivion of the past.

The Union people of the North have shown and are still showing a disposition so far to forget the antecedents of the South as to forgive them. Amnesty and pardon, so far as consistent with justice and safety to the country, have met with approval, and even the absurdest dispensations of pardon, in particular cases, have called forth little animadversion or remonstrance. There is a manifest leaning to the side of mercy and kindness in the public sentiment of Union sections. The vengeful feelings, the thirst for blood, the malignant passions, that are daily attributed to them by the Southern press, and that are in no less libelous language re-echoed by their Northern allies, do not exist, except in the inflamed imagination of their accusers. The history of the period since the war is a full proof of this. If any one claims the execution of the assassins of Mr. LINCOLN as an exception, as we believe they do, we will not debate the point.

But we can see no reason why in *political reconstruction* the antecedents of political parties should be ejected from consideration. The claims of justice may be waived so far as to exempt traitors from punishment, but it is only stupidity or madness that would place them in power. The strong opiates that would induce oblivion of Mr. FLOYD's treachery and place him at the head of the War Department, or that would introduce Mr. BRECKINRIDGE into the Senate, or give Mr. DAVIS the Presidential chair, cannot be a wise or safe prescription. Yet this is essentially what is aimed at in the *present* political movement in behalf of the Southern States. "Antecedents," we should think, are of some consequence in estimating the wisdom and propriety of such a measure. And the Congress of the United States, so regarding the case, are entitled to the honor and gratitude of the country for shaping their action with some reference to those monitory antecedents.

But we will go further. Let all the antecedents, from Sumter to Farmville, be laid aside in a sweet oblivion, let the war, the slaughter, the treacherous Secretaries and Senators, the traitorous officers of the Confederacy, the Alabamas, the MASONS, the DAVISES, the Andersonvilles, the BOOTHS be all ignored under this extraordinary statute of political limitations. Open new books. Begin the accounts afresh. Let the first entry bear date April 9th, 1865, when LEE surrendered, or April 15th, when ANDREW JOHNSON became occupant of the Presidential chair, vacated by the lamented death of ABRAHAM LINCOLN. The entire account will show, both in its items and its footings, that the Congress of the United States have not been too cautious in the conduct of the affairs entrusted to them, that they were not arbitrarily and without good and sufficient reasons, exercised their prerogative of judging of the qualifications of persons claiming seats as legislators. And the fair history of the politicians of the country, for the past sixteen years, will further show that the Union party has the strongest reason for keeping a most vigilant outlook for the safety of the country, in view of the growing disloyalty that has been developed in the South during these months.

Had there been a steady, judicious and strong hand on the helm of State, since April, 1865, the country would have made a more rapid, and less stormy, progress toward pacification and prosperity than it has. It is notorious that the facilities which then existed in the temper of the subdued insurgents, as well as in their loyal and friendly fellow citizens, were every way favorable to a speedy and safe adjustment of political difficulties. But an unhappy manifestation of clemency—unhappy in its manner, rather than its extent—revived morbid hopes in the South and in the North, and as that clemency gradually but specifily led to the assumption of a sort of championship on the President's part, the passions and the plans of the South and their sympathizers kept pace with it, and are, at this time, without reference to "antecedents," indicating purposes altogether hostile to the liberty and best interests of the country. Under the specious pretext of harmony—the Chicago tune on a different instrument—the cause of the Union now is calculated if not to subvert the Government by ignoring Congress, certainly to discredit the popular and representative branch of it, and to concentrate power in the hands of the branch that is personal, and executive—exalting power and depressing law.

NAPOLEON SNUBBED.

The answer by Prussia to the French Emperor, that his demands touching the Rhine boundary will not be allowed, is as distinct and emphatic as it well could be. The question—what next? occurs to every mind. We see it asserted, on what is assumed to be good authority, that an understanding exists between NAPOLEON and BISMARK, and that this has been the fact from the first. This can scarcely be, for, if the cable does not misrepresent, the two, if not at sword's point, are certainly in attitudes that admit of no such construction. Conceding the correctness of the report as to demand and refusal, NAPOLEON for once has been squarely snubbed—the sort of thing for which BISMARK appears to have a natural relish. The thing is so well done, and so unexpectedly, that it almost justifies the suggestion that the proceeding is in pursuance of an understanding to be fully developed as it may suit the most unscrupulous man in all Europe. This, however, is hardly to be believed, and the whole world is relishing hugely the rebuff NAPOLEON has received at the hands of this new comer and rival, if not superior—BISMARK.

THE DRAMA.

GEORGE FRANCIS TRAIN has announced to Mr. JOHNSON that "his (the President's) Convention is already a gigantic success." This was before the play began. And we have no doubt that the Quaker City never before embraced so large a corps of performers, or half so much talent to it a programme so extraordinary. The play offered in the bill is an original political production. After some changing of the cast, the first scene was acted on Tuesday. Mr. TRAIN "and two or three others" withdrew without serious embarrassment to the performance. Mr. F. WOOD declined to act. Mr. VALLANDIGHAM was struck from the bill, and his part, reluctantly surrendered, was taken by other actors, equally of the star class.

If we were at all inclined to be critical, we should say that too much of the arrangements properly belonging to the green-room was introduced on the stage. The grand entree of the South Carolina performers, leading in those of Massachusetts, was very effective and affecting, though slightly impaired by the announcement of it beforehand, through the blunder of a stage manager. S. C. and Mass., pinned on the respective coat-breasts of the delegates, after the manner of the young ladies in Mr. DAVIS's pantomime of the rebellion, would have been a happier expedient.

The orchestra performed wonders, playing Yankee Doodle, Dixie, and the Star Spangled Banner, by turns, and commingled like Master BURKE's medley of Irish, English and Scotch songs.

But on the whole, the grand feature of the first day's performance was the symbolization of loving union between the radicals of South Carolina and those of Massachusetts, leaning on one another's bosoms and walking shoulder to shoulder personally, as they did sympathetically during the war. The show would have been completed, if we may be allowed a suggestion, by the introduction of Mr. DAVIS weeping over the coffin of ABRAHAM LINCOLN, draped with the *two flags*. If there was any room for soldier apparitions on the stage, thirteen thousand ghosts from Andersonville might supply the machinery of the play, and Fort Pillow and Ball's Bluff might furnish decorations of the scenery.

We are sorry to announce, in connection with all the harmony, a probable conflict of authorities, on the whisky question, between the Prosecuting Attorney of Philadelphia and Mr. COLLECTOR WORLEY, the latter having consented to liberal propositions as a reconstruction measure, and the former enforcing the laws against illicit liquor selling. But, although whisky was abundant, a seasonable shower, from which the unfinished roof afforded no adequate protection to the Convention, took sides against the *World* and threw the predominance in favor, temporarily, of cold water.

LESSONS IN HISTORY.

The Hon. ROBERT C. WINTHROP, of old Whig fame, has written a letter in support of the Philadelphia Convention and the Constitution. The latter he thinks is to be saved, if saved at all, by the former. It is curious to perceive, which Mr. WINTHROP, however, does not, who are the men that are to do this. If Mr. WINTHROP will only look for a single moment he will see they are those and the sympathizers of those who for four years were in deadly strife, not for the overthrow of the Constitution only, but for the destruction of the Republic. This is the precise fact, and we would like to have Mr. WINTHROP explain on what ground he places his great expectations concerning a convention of such men. He is a student of history, and we ask him to tell the country at what stage of the world's history did it ever happen that rebels against a Government, on failing to destroy it, were, with the consent of those who had saved it, charged with the management of public affairs? It is probable that he might find instances where rebels, failing in the first attempt, made a second, and in a manner bearing a striking resemblance to the plan whereof the Philadelphia Convention is a single step. Let Mr. WINTHROP and all men study well the lessons of history.

A PANIC.

The Philadelphia Conventionists seem to have found out that their prospect is now more absolutely hopeless than they supposed it was. The managers, like the officers of a leaky and sinking ship at sea, have commenced throwing things overboard—the last thing done, and generally when hope has already sped. The heaviest and most useless articles go first. On this principle the throwing overboard of Mr. HESTER CLYMER is said to be under earnest advisement, notwithstanding that gentleman persists in protesting against being made a Jonah.

It is clear the alarm on board the Democratic Fusion ship is immense. Everybody appears to realize that something must be done, and that, too, right off. But a thousand Jonahs won't save that ship.

THE Philadelphia Convention, by inducing VALLANDIGHAM & Co. to retire, practically acknowledged the force of popular sentiment. If the acknowledgment were genuine—if the proceedings were the result of a real desire to do right, we might regard it hopefully. VALLANDIGHAM, it is said, will be compensated for the sacrifice,—there is no intention of cutting him off, only to make him useful in some other way. If this were not so, they would turn him out and boldly denounce him. When the Convention do *that*, people may begin to think they are not playing a deep game of deception.

A DISEASED, disordered system, especially in the region of the stomach, is generally inclined to "throw up." It was so with the Philadelphia Convention. The first thing it did was to get rid of VALLANDIGHAM, TRAIN & Co. Old topers have a way, when they want to play a deceiving game, of getting rid of what they imbibe, whereby they appear to be doing what they are not. The Convention appears to have got rid of the obnoxious characters in this way, and for similar reasons—a game of deception being at the bottom of the proceedings. But who will be deceived?

A TUB TO THE WHALE.—New Bedford whalers are sometimes pursued by the "big fish" after they have harpooned him, and thrown out a tub for him to worry himself with. The political boat's crew, at Philadelphia, have thrown out poor VALLANDIGHAM, instead of a tub, but the expedient will not save them. The big fish that is after them knows his game better,

"RATHER RUDELY INTERRUPTED."

This is the gentle phrase of the Richmond *Times*, to indicate the breaking up of the Convention in New Orleans by a murderous band of reconstructed rebels. The Convention met on a legal call of the proper authorities, and whatever may have been its purpose or design, it had done nothing, it had neither made nor threatened any disturbance or breach of the public peace. It had hardly organized, we believe, when it was assailed by a mob, made up of rowdies and police, the members and attendants beaten, stabbed and shot down in the house and in the streets when flying from the assailants, and forty persons, according to the lowest report, killed, and four times that number wounded.

This is what the *Times* calls "rather rudely" interrupting a quiet, peaceable and authorized meeting of Union men in Louisiana. Just so the peace of the country and the quiet retirement of Major ANDERSON was "rather rudely" interrupted by the cannonade of Sumter in 1861, and the rather unmannerly interruption was continued for four years at the expense of half a million of lives.

The apology for the murders is evidence, at once, that the atrocious massacre was begun by the rebel gang, and that reconstructed rebel sympathies accord with the deed.

CAUTION TO WHALES.—Jonah has been thrown overboard by the Philadelphia Convention.

PERSONAL.

—The prorogation speech of Queen Victoria gives thanks to the United States Government for having saved the Canadians from the onslaught of the Fenians. The Queen has abundant cause to be thankful, but Americans would prefer to see her keep her thanks and pay her debts.

—A certain newly elected Irish mayor, speaking of certain articles in a vivacious newspaper, observed—"I despise those under-hand attacks. When I write an anonymous letter I always sign my name to it."

—The London *Star* says the fate of Poe and others distinguished in the arena of literature is repeated in the experience of the French poet Bandelaire. He is alive and in Paris, but his mind is gone. The terrific coloring of most of Bandelaire's works is due to the effects of opium he used to swallow sufficient laudanum to poison five persons; one hundred and twenty drops, however, of that narcotic sufficed to make him talkative and gay, and to inspire him with the power of writing. The result, however, is that he is now a raving lunatic.

—Mrs. John Hoey, the actress, who for so many years held the leading position on the New York stage, will resume her profession at Wallack's Theatre, in that city, next season—so says the New York *Clipper*.

—The English Government has appointed to a Colonelcy in the British army Mr. J. C. Walker, who was a Confederate Major General during the late war. It is more than likely that the "appointment" was purchased.

—Joe Jefferson, one of the greatest of American comedians, reached New York on Monday, after an absence of several years. His sister, Miss Jefferson, is engaged by Grover to play *soubrette* parts at the Opera House in Pittsburgh next season.

—Miss Anna E. Dickinson is writing a lecture for the coming season, on the "Mission and duty of President Johnson."

—Sir Hugh Rose, lately raised to the English peerage, becomes Lord Strathnairn. "A Rose by any other name would *et cetera*."

—Mrs. Anna Cora Mowatt writes from London that Tennyson, the poet, is furious in consequence of alleged liberties taken by some American writers, and he has made up his mind to close his doors against the Americans who may venture to call and pay homage (?) to his genius.

—General Thomas W. Sweeney, the Fenian Secretary of War, has gone to St. Albans, to be tried on the indictment for breaking the neutrality laws.

—Major Louis Cass, son of the recent deceased statesman of that name, has sold all his property in Detroit, Michigan, and resolved henceforward to reside in Europe.

—A lady at the Catskill, N. Y., Mountain House, says: "The place seems haunted by strange beings. The wind shrieks dismally, or sighs with a mournful cadence through the vast halls of the House, and among the slim branches of the trees the night plays in weird fashion upon the rocks above and the valleys below; the ghost of Rip Van Winkle stalks about the place, and Leather Stocking is certainly here in one of his old fits of musing.

—Col. John B. Johnson, the Baltimore artist, has received several commissions from August Belmont, of New York, to paint battle scenes in Virginia, as also one for W. McLane, Esq., of the Cincinnati *Enquirer*, for a painting representing the scene of Lee's surrender, upon which he is now engaged.

—General Robert E. Lee will publish, in November, a new edition of "Memoirs of the War in the Southern Department of the United States, by Colonel Henry Lee." It was originally published in 1809, and again in 1825, but copies are very rare. In November Lee will add a biography of his father, Colonel Lee, and much new and important matter.

—In a recent letter Senator Fessenden says: "Debilitated by a long and arduous session of Congress, and by anxiety for public affairs, I find myself under the necessity of suspending, as far as possible, all mental effort and avoiding excitement of any kind. The recess is too short for anything but my own physical improvement."

—Mrs. Jefferson Davis writes to a friend in Charleston, S. C.: "Mr. Davis is not slowly, but surely wasting away, and I look forward to his Maker's release if man does not first release him one. It is very kind of you to ask what he wants; but beyond segars and a little Madeira or Sherry wine he seems to desire nothing."

The Ohio Cornfield.

The Cincinnati *Gazette* has an interesting article, showing the annual and average production of corn in the State of Ohio for a number of years. The crop increased from 16 to 1850, 42,000,000 bushels, or 162 per cent.; from 1850 to 1860, 9,662,251 bushels, or 16½ per cent.; from 1860 to 1866, 35,062,702 bushels, or 107 per cent. The average of the crops of 1851, 1852 and 1853, was 94,457,828 bushels. Average of crop of 1857-8 and 9, 67,160,852 bushels.

The number of acres planted in 1860 was, 2,307,85, yielding 91,388,704 bushels. The average yield of the five years, commencing with the year 1860, was 67,500,000. The production of 1865 was greater, and the production of this year will be still much greater. The number of acres planted is supposed to be over 2,400,000, and taking the average production of 1860, which was 38 bushels per acre, we shall have 92,000,000 of bushels.

The people of Ohio raise an average of thirty bushels of corn to each living person, small and great, annually.

The statistics of the production of corn in the United States, for the last twenty-five years, was as follows: In 1840, 377,531,875 bushels; in 1850, 592,071,104 bushels; and in 1860, 839,105,160 bushels. The increase is at the rate of 1 per cent. per annum, and at that percentage of increase, the aggregate crops of 1866 will be over *one thousand millions of bushels*. Estimate this at 60 cents per bushel, and you will have an idea of its value.

STRANGE IF TRUE.—The Detroit *Tribune* records the following singular circumstances, and vouches for their truth: "Some months since a citizen of Branch county, Michigan, employed two men to remove his deceased wife's remains, which they pretended to do, and claimed as a recompense, one three dollars and a half, and the other one dollar and a half. Each of them being well pleased with their execution of the work, gave the latter two dollars, which he received, retaining fifty cents. The following night the gentleman dreamed that one of the men visited him from beyond the grave, covered with black spots, and on being asked what ailed him, he replied that the spots indicated the lies he had told, and that one of the lies was that the he had told him in regard to disinterring his wife's remains, which they had done. On awaking, his dream so impressed him that he was led to ascertain whether the men had actually done what he had paid them for doing, and found that they had not. On his complaint they were arrested and sent to the State prison for one year for obtaining money under false pretenses, and are now serving out their time at Jackson.

PRUSSIA.—The Boston *Post* concludes an article on Prussia and her victories, as follows: Prussia thus comes out of the war a power nearly first class in Europe. Her political status, allied intimately with England by marriage, with a homogeneous population, worthy of its proud inheritance of military renown, and every way capable of being made the standard of the European nations as a power of the first class. Her civilization, military prowess, ingenuity, skill, and growing commercial importance will make good her claim. The Great Frederick planted this national power in the popular heart, and to-day it celebrates its fruition by a series of brilliant military triumphs any one of which he would have been proud to call his own. As for Austria and Italy, their cases lie without the pale of our plan. Their future is with themselves. But Prussia has put a new and greener crown upon the head of her King, by a hand that sacredly binds the iron under the laurel he twines around it.

THE NEW YORK CENTRAL PARK.—The Commissioners of the Central Park in New York, have recently rendered their annual statement of the expenses, &c., incurred in the improvement of the great breathing garden of the metropolis. For seats, railings, hedges, and various other "indispensables," the sum of $240,968 88 was expended; eight thousand eight hundred and eleven trees were planted; twenty-five new drives were opened, making the whole driving space of the Park at present about twenty-five miles in extent. During the past year there were seven million five hundred and ninety-three thousand one hundred and thirty-nine visitors. Eighty thousand persons patronized the boats on the lakes. The music on Saturdays during the past year has cost $3,968. The Park has cost thus far $2,761,866 98.

IN the Church of the Jesuits at Vienna, Father Kinkiowstroem declared in the pulpit that if the Austrian army had been beaten those reverses were not to be attributed to the decisive combinations of its chiefs, the needle gun, or the skill of the Prussian Generals, but solely to the will of Providence, who had thus punished Austria for having confided the chief command to Benedek, a Protestant, and an enemy of the true religion. "The reverend gentleman," observes the *Independance*, "appears to have forgotten to explain how and why Providence, having permitted a Protestant to be defeated, had at the same time allowed two Princes of the same religion to be rewarded by victory."

SMOKE.

The Economical Combustion of Bituminous Coal.

NO. IV.—GAS AS A FUEL.

In our last we stated that coal cannot be burned, (we use the common term to express combustion, until it is reduced to a state of gas, and that such is the process, whatever way we take to burn it. If we take a piece of rich cannel coal and ignite it, or "set fire" to a pine knot, the process is the same—the gas produced only burns. But in such cases the hydrogen is disengaged by the first application of the match, or the igniting flame, and the heat of the flame still continues to disengage the gas, which, burning in the open air, absorbs the proper equivalent of oxygen to support combustion. The same thing takes place in the grate, or in the furnace, and we must make gas, before we can make heat or start a fire.

If we built our furnaces, stoves, etc., with this fact in view, how very different would be the mode of proceeding. We know that our present mode of "firing" must be a very wasteful mode of producing gas, and our preliminary remarks point out why and how. We get little, if any, more than one-fourth of the caloric or latent heat of coal for useful purposes. Yet we dig, and shovel, and sweat, and toil, and spend a fortune, for the effect desired, and which we may obtain with one-half the labor and cost by a more intelligent application of the little knowledge we possess. By reducing the coal to gas in a combustible manner, so that we can add the requisite amount of air to produce complete combustion and to economize the heat produced by preventing, first, the gas and then the heat from escaping without imparting its caloric to the desired purposes.

In the production of steam, or rarification of water, a certain amount of heat is required. We find, by chemical tests and experiments that if all the latent heat or caloric of coal is utilized, *one-tenth of a pound of coal* will give one horse power, or one pound of coal properly consumed, and all its heat imparted to the water, will produce ten horse power per hour. But our very best steam boilers do not give out more than one horse power for two pounds of coal per hour, or only one-twentieth of the caloric which may may be obtained. The common engines such as are used in Pittsburgh and other places where coal is plentiful and cheap, use from five to ten pounds of coal per horse power per hour, or over one hundred times the quantity of coal that science teaches us might be made use of to produce the same results. But allowing for radiation and such loss as cannot be avoided in practical operations, we may state without exaggeration that we use ten times the quantity of coal actually required to produce a given effect.

We are, therefore, within bounds when we say that from one-half to three-fourths more effect may be obtained by first reducing the coal to gas in an intelligent manner. But we may go further, and state that a still greater effect may be produced by using the heat likewise intelligently for its production—that is, by retaining it where required, instead of letting it rush up the chimney.

Gas is produced in various ways. That used for gaslight is obtained by placing rich bituminous coal in a close retort or vessel, and enclosing it in a furnace where a high temperature is maintained. The coal in this retort simply gives off its bitumen or free gases, in the shape of carburetted hydrogen, which is allowed to escape into receivers, and from thence, after purification and cooling, is conveyed to the gas-fixtures for use. Oxygen, or air, does not come in contact with the coal, yet the temperature to which it is subjected ratifies the volatile hydrogen, until all, or most of the bitumen is driven off, and only the carbon and earthy matter left as coke. The carbon requires a much greater heat and a combination with oxygen in the form of non-volatile or fixed gases, to get it. If a small amount only of air is added in this condition, the gas produced is carbonic oxyde, or one equivalent of carbon and one of oxygen. But if a large amount of air is added the carbon is burned to carbonic acid, or one equivalent of carbon and two of oxygen, as carbonic acid. Carbonic oxide is a combustible gas, and produces a strong heat, but carbonic acid will not burn; on the contrary, extinguishes combustion.

It is thus demonstrated that all the coal except its earthy part, may be reduced to a combustible gas, and when the hydrogen is retained and mixed with the carbon (acid), a very strong and powerful heat is produced. But as this light gas is the first to be produced in all cases, it is not possible, except where large reservoirs are used and a high heat is maintained, to combine it effectually. The carbonic oxide is the last and least valuable product, and the part of the coal people way of producing dydro-carbons even from the coke, as we propose to show in our next paper.

S. H. D.

PITTSBURGH, August, 1866.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

The art of photography has been brought to such a state of perfection that accurate views have been secured, giving views of the various stages of a recent eruption of Mount Etna.

De Bow's Review substantially endorses the conduct of the freedmen in the South, and a correspondent says that scarcely a single report has been made to him which did not express pleasurable surprise at the manner in which the freedmen are fulfilling their contracts.

The Charlestonians are fattening on the enormous rattling of teams loaded with rails torn up during Sherman's march, which are being sent North to have the "twist" taken out of them.

The orange crop of Florida promises a remarkably large yield.

It is proposed to construct a railroad connecting the Atlantic at Savannah and Brunswick, with the Mississippi at Memphis via Columbus and Huntsville. Half a million of dollars has already been conditionally subscribed.

The work on the New York Academy of Music moves slowly, but Max Maretzek is rapidly making his arrangements for opera, in advance of the opening of the new building.

A favorite mode of giving advice is to advise something practically impossible. The *Pall Mall Gazette* says a clergyman recently said that a glass of sherry, with a biscuit, at 11 A. M., half a pint of bitter ale at an early dinner, and another glass of sherry in a cup of arrow root at supper, would be found efficacious in the prevention of cholera *among the laboring classes*.

Hon. Marshall P. Miller, President of the National Pomological Society, announces that the meeting which was to have taken place in St. Louis, early in September, is postponed for one year.

Douglas medals are to be struck off for the occasion of laying the corner-stone of the Douglas monument at Chicago next month. On one side will be a medallion of Mr. Douglas, surrounded on the rim with the words, "Born April 23, 1813. Died June 3, 1861." On the reverse, the words "Douglas Monument Association" on the rim, and in the center, "Corner stone laid, Sept. 16, 1866." They will be made of white metal, 1¼ inches in diameter.

None of the fractional currency now ready to be issued by the Treasury Department, is printed, it is said, on Confederate bank note paper, bearing the letters C. S. A., in water mark, which was manufactured in London for the rebel treasury, and captured on board of a blockade runner.

Thomas Hooks, formerly of the Confederate army, who was suspected of being a guerilla, tried and sentenced to be hung, had his sentence commuted to imprisonment for life. A few days ago he was pardoned by the President. When his name was called in the yard of the Tennessee State Prison, he stood speechless—like a marble statue. He had no knowledge that the slightest effort had been made in his behalf by his wife and aged mother. He passed out of the prison avowing his penitence and pledging himself to live an honorable life in the future.

Fire Marshal BAKER, of New York, reports the number of fires for the last six months at two hundred and twenty-eight, or fifty-two in excess of the number during the same period last year. Alleged losses, $3,626,807; insurance, $2,202,—the amount paid by the underwriters, $1,048,275. The proportion of loss on the amount insured was about twelve per cent. less than during the previous half year.

The boundaries of the province of Venetia are well known, but not very generally the extent which it occupies on the map of Europe—8,870,000 acres, and 2,493,998 inhabitants.

At the Paris Prefecture of Police a regular account is kept of all lost articles which have been deposited there by the finders. During the last twelve months 35,000 articles of various kinds have been deposited, amounting in value to 850,000 francs, or $177,000.

The late law of Congress providing for the safety of the lives of passengers on board of vessels propelled in whole or in part by steam, has been printed and is being circulated by the Revenue Department. By its provisions, all pilots and engineers must be licensed. Steamers—ocean and river—are prohibited from carrying on their decks or guards, any cotton, hay, straw, hemp, or any other article easy of ignition, unless securely covered with canvas. Barges carrying passengers, towed by a steamer, are to carry fire-buckets, life-preservers, axes, etc., for the preservation of the lives of the passengers.

A letter in the *Episcopal Methodist*, from New York, says that recently a Southern lady attended a fashionable church, up town, in that city, and was surprised to see her shawl, ring and bracelet, lost during the war, in the possession of another lady who occupied a pew in front of her. The articles were claimed and promptly returned. The story is very doubtful.

At Balcany Bay, Ireland, the people have every facility for making cheap iron. It is said that the ores can be got out and delivered at the furnace for twenty-five cents per ton, and will yield seventy per cent. of pure iron. Peat, found in great abundance, can be used for fuel.

The annual production of the English coal mines is ninety-two millions of tons, and three hundred thousand miners are employed in mining it.

There's a coal district at Moscow, in Russia, containing one hundred and fifty thousand square miles.

An epidemic is reported as prevailing at Vera Cruz, of which persons died within a few hours after being attacked. The disease is very contagious, and no remedy whatever has been discovered for it. Considerable alarm exists in consequence.

In St. Paul real estate has recently been selling at rates far above what it was supposed they would go.

In Milwaukee Ludiam, Hall & Co., proprietors of the Northwestern Gift Concert, have proved swindlers to the tune of $60,000.

How Dr. Dostie Was Killed—Statement of a Rebel Officer.

The subjoined extract, from a private letter from New Orleans, explains most conclusively the diabolical cruelty of the rioters in that city:

"The facts I now relate were given by a gentleman formerly in the Confederate army, but who accepts the present situation, and is thoroughly loyal. His reputation as a man of honor is spotless. He attended the meeting from mere curiosity, and was in the room where the meeting was held.

"The papers here declare that the police were fired upon by citizens, but Mr. —— says that when the policemen appeared at the door the crowd inside waved handkerchiefs as a sign of their surrender, and that many of the members called out for protection—declaring themselves willing to surrender. The police paid no attention, but discharged their pistols into the hall, and it was not until nearly sixty shots had been fired that any resistance was made by any of the audience.

"The Rev. Mr. Horton, a man universally beloved, was among those present. He went toward the door with his hands raised and saying 'I have come not to fire for those upon a re innocent.' When he fell, shot in the side, not content with this the police beat him with their clubs until he was supposed to be dead. A late surgeon of the United States Volunteers saw him this morning. He says the pistol wound would not have proved fatal, but the wound on the head from a club that is dangerous. Two of his fingers were broken, and he is very much bruised. The only answer made to many a negro upon his begging for mercy or claiming protection was the police shot him from a club on one side and a pistol shot on the other. Dr. Dostie was shot while attempting to persuade the colored men to disperse. After he fell he was beaten, stamped upon, taken by his hair and fetched into the next room to find the woman, Mrs. Seidler, dead upon the floor, having been thrown out of her bed.

"On the Island, a man named H. H. Laup, living in a one story frame house, on the grounds of Henry Moore, Esq., was instantly killed. His head and breast were covered with soot, and there was a cut in his head, and bruises on other parts of his body. There were no marks about the house, except in the ceiling of the room, and on the side of the chimney, near which he was when struck; on the ceiling is a small strip of plastering, about the width of one's finger, had been torn off.

"An entire family, named Robinson, living on a branch of Wheeling creek, on the 9th inst., side about two and a half miles above its mouth, were drowned, and his bodies swept away by the current. The family consisted of seven persons, the man and his wife, and five children. The body of one of the children was caught by a Mr. Hyde, living back of Bridgeport, while at the same time saw the body of the mother swept past him in the current, but too far out to be secured. The bodies of the father and three of the children were also caught, in the drift-wood at the mouth of the creek near Bridgeport. The bodies of the other members of the family have not yet been recovered.

"The damage done to the crops and stock, along Indian Wheeling Creek is estimated at not less than $50,000. Scarcely a fence is left along the margin of the creek. At the mouth of every run large piles of drift wood are to be seen. Large logs have been swept across the fields, astonishing travel.

"The wife of Wm. Orr, Esq., who lives in Zane's old house on the Island, was awakened by the storm, and got up to see what time it was. Suddenly the house was unroofed, and before she fell insensible. A startling crash at the same time, as though the skies were rending, left for her husband and children of her fate.

"The house of Mrs. Lewis, corner of German and Fourth streets was struck, the lightning passed down the chimney, knocking out the arch of one of the fire places, thence passed to the front, near the storm. The bridges at Bridgeport, Bartington and Bolton's, opposite the Asylum, are all gone. Trains from above came as far down as Portland yesterday.

Prostitution in New York City.

The daily report of the "New York House of the Fallen," says, there are about four thousand of the professional *demi-monde* in that city, who have no other means of support. The number of girls who work in the daytime and walk the pave at night will fully equal this number. There are at least as many more "mistresses," in all about twelve thousand women and girls belonging to this wretched class. The institution of the fallen has reclaimed seventy-five during the past seven months. The loss of their own self-respect causes many to go down, because that they never can gain the respect of others. But lift them from this slough of self-degradation—show them that upright life will bring its proper reward, and then they are easily realized into a life of virtue. A glance at the cause of the great social evil appears to be, in a very great degree, the want of employment by these women. The report says: More than one-half of the demi-monde are driven to adopt the life by their employers—that is to say, the rich and land of horse rule, the wrong teachings, the misdirection of the channels of the character of their children, the deprivation of reasonable enjoyment and amusement, drives young girls to seek a life of greater freedom. One-quarter more are the victims of men who delight in the ruin of all that is good. The remainder is composed of those girls who are compelled to work in shops and factories for their living. This latter class is the most difficult to reclaim. From their lowly life of toil, where they are compelled to live in a tenement house, or a hovel with four or five persons crowded into a small room, poorly clad, poorly fed, with scarcely a ray of hope to cheer them on, a few shillings, surrounded by drunken and degraded associates, they step to the elegant mansion of sin, where they are clad in rich stuffs, fed upon all the dainties of the season, and have work to do. Their associates are comprising the fashionable men of the city, who would not have spoken to the work-ing girl.

The institutions for reclaiming these fortunate creatures are springing up all over the country, do-ing good in every community where they exist, and are deserving the attention of the philanthropist and all benevolent and Christian people.

The French Market in New Orleans.

One of the most animated scenes in New Orleans is its French Market. Those who have no fortune or unfortune as to witness the commotion of Washington Market in New York city, on a Saturday morning, will be able to form a fair idea of the excitement of French Market in the crescent city. There all the delicacies of the season, and many of them wear salads, those chimney feet coverings always seen in the market places of France. Neither will they be wanting in fruits, flowers, and any other quality of the city as are found in this market, the most picturesque subject is found, namely, the Indian dealers in herbs and buckeyes, congregated around in shoal indifference to the heat, with heavy folded wraps resting on one of the pillars of the market, and they patiently await customers for their okra and other herbs and roots. Years ago a large number of Acadians were ornamental to the old city, especially since the war, they have disappeared in large numbers.

THE LOYAL SOUTHERN CONVENTION.—The convention of Southern loyalists, to be held in Philadelphia on the 17th inst., promises to be a grand success. The call has already received the signatures of one hundred and forty prominent men from all the States, and enough is now known to warrant the statement that there will be not less than four to five hundred delegates in attendance from the States lately in rebellion.

ENGLISH ARMY CHOLERA ANTIDOTE.

English Army Cholera Antidote.

English Army Cholera Antidote.

Has been used with the most wonderful success for 15 years, in the Barrack Hospitals of the English Army, and in India and other Asiatic possessions, and is the most effectual remedy ever known for Cholera, Dysentery and Vomiting the action is remarkably prompt and efficient, free from the injurious effects so common to other preparations, and sold by

McCLARAN & McKENNAN,
Druggists, 83 Market Street, corner Diamond,
Near Fifth street.

FRUIT WAX. FRUIT WAX.

Fruit Wax. Fruit Wax. Fruit Wax.
Fruit Wax. Fruit Wax. Fruit Wax.
Fruit Wax. Fruit Wax. Fruit Wax.

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For Dying Purposes,
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That Cannot be Equalled for Quality or Price,
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he Daily Commercial

YOU SHOULD FEE GET MARRIED.

If you should ever get married, John,
I'd tell you what to do—
Go get a little tenement,
Just big enough for two!
And one to care for all our company,
And one spare room beside,
If you'd begin love's life aright,
You'd better than begin it.

In furniture be moderate, John,
And let the stuffed chairs wait,
One looking glass will do for both,
Your evil and loving mate;
And brussels, too, and other prices,
Which make a fine appearance,
You can better afford it, John,
Will better look a year hence.

Some thing they must have pictures, John,
Superb and costly, too!
Your wife will be a glorious one, John,
Let that suffice for you.
Remember how the wise man said,
A tent and love within it,
Is better than a splendid house,
With bickering, every minute.

And one word as to cooking, John—
Your wife can do that best;
For love, to make the biscuits rise,
Is better far than yeast.
No matter if each day you don't
Bring turkey to the table,
You'll better relish hy and by,
When you are better able.

For all you buy pay money, John,
Money earned every day;
From would have your life run smooth,
There is no better way.
A note to pay is an ugly thing
(If telling you choose to call it),
And it hangs over a man who has
No money in his wallet.

And now when you are married, John,
Don't try to ape the rich;
Let them enjoy a fellowship year
To all their envied niche;
And if you gain the summit, John,
Look well to your footing,
Or then, with all you win repay
The care and toil of winning.

A London Swindle.

find the following in an English paper: ndon correspondent reveals the particu- a new London "dodge" of an elaborate norant character. He writes: I happened ering to pass, at about a quarter to seven, with its windows displaying inside a geneous mass of what are called fancy ar- ticketed at what was asserted to be mar- ely low prices, whilst outside they bore rative placards of "alarming sacrifice," be cleared," "no reasonable offer re- &c., of perhaps, a larger size than ful, to my surprise the door of the vas closely shut, and the only symp- of "business" about the premises was re in letters even larger than the pla- "cannot be opened till seven: close at staring earnestly into the windows at keted goods stood a group of expectant ers, evidently awaiting the desirable They presented just the aspect of a likely to be attracted by something heap, though also very nasty. There ve working men, two well-to-do looking respectable matron, with a still more able family basket on her arm, and two e dirty children of about 12 years old, a glance at this novel style of coun- and rather wondering as to its success, I on. But about two or three days later on took me in the same direction at the cur. As I passed the shop I naturally other glance at it to see if its success had d in its permanence, and, to my utter , found it not only the state you, but set- ith the same expectant group staring he windows. There were the working the flashy girls, the respectable matron er decorous basket, and even the ns not less dirty than before. There flashed across me in a moment—all vere but the "decoys" of the respectable st inside the carefully shut door, that not" be opened till seven, and "must" ten, and they were just as much a neces- t of the play as the "suppers" behind nspontine scenes. I could not refrain ultering to witness the rising of the The piece was admirably ed. Shortly before the hour ed the door opened, and a placard the words, "Will open in five minutes," ded to the other. This seemed to prove ple, and a real group was soon added to ich I may properly call the "property" With the former the latter instantly communication, from what design may y guessed, and by the awaited moment s a "rush" at the door. But the "capital- not to be so easily won. He opened his ital just sufficiently to allow his to be visible, and angrily told the crowd that it "they shoved and hustled le he wouldn't let 'em in at all." Of his only caused more shoving and more ; and after much gesticulation and forcible expletives he agreed to take in ore literally than they imagined, two or a time. At this the struggle became untie than ever, and, after some very exertions, in which the cap- had some difficulty in se- entrance for one or two of his own ios" with two or three real purchasers, was again closed, and the crowd with- in a frenzy of disappointment. In half r out came the "dummy," one of the rls, with two whitey-brown parcels in s, and speedily disappeared round the But what else said as she made her way the crowd seemed to render them quite d when the door opened again to let out nine dupes, who all had evidently veral purchases, another grand scram- admission, with another apparently leaver to take in only two or three was it. I watched this little performance t for more than half an hour, and the and avidity displayed during its con- must have brought down the applause ne who had known that it was all "act- t best, imduced by "acting." But noone ed with the key to its enigma, which accidentally hit upon, could have pos- e detected the fact. The illusion was t as that of the dramas with which I pared it, and the precaution against as elaborate. Sometimes the dummies admitted at all. But then they were more energetic amongst the gather- out in their determination not to "lose opportunity." Moreover, the perform- s their costume, after each "row," a girl who had disappeared round the ith the first "purchase," sneak back nty-handed, but wearing a different shawl. In like manner, one of the men returned with a smock frock former Sunday jacket. The dirty took sly opportunity of putting their cets into the matron's decorous basket, went at it again as sedulously as fle play was so cleverly per- throughout, that only determined orn and witness the last s a quarter to ten I found the "action" bustling as ever, and in the grand the drop of the curtain, the first- ing friend of the ist"—evinced his adhesion to and his respect for the dignity r in a manner beyond all praise. e crowd before him was even greater re, precisely as the clock struck ten rably shut the door in all their faces— of at least some twenty or thirty gen- nasers! The act produced a shower of reality most unequivocal though un- applause, but the whole player roll at the parting words, "open—same norrow," held them all as safe as if in

Chapter on Slang Phrases.

ndon *Review* says: "Slang terms of ap- come from various sources. A man of his profession is called A 1. This, appellation of 'clipper,' savors evi- sait water. Somehow or other, all ch are borrowed from railway transit ge of meanness about them which it t to define. The idea of a man's get- like steam' is, to our mind, very un- of the two modes of progression d certainly prefer 'getting on like on fire.' Again, the expression 'first always on the lips of a snob, only exceeded in vulgarity by 'prime,' which should never be applied of anything but cheese, or by anybody eenager. The word 'swell,' in a sense, and with reference to a man's nments, seemed generally recognized, nay say of Jones, the undergraduate, a swell at Greek iambics or cricket, paid great attention to his toilet from arly, he may be described with perfect as a 'terrific swell.' But if he is enti- re 'honorable' before his name he be called a swell on that account. , all slang words, as 'gent,' 'nob,' &c., to represent a social grade, become No one, whether he plays cards or object to hear his friend called 'a It is a good honest epithet in slang, inner,' though it is less refined. To a man as a 'muff' is a good natured scribing his stupidity. Public-school ow such and such a 'fellow.' At Ox- Cambridge you know a 'jolly' gen- man: *cela ce sans dire*. Since the on of Leech's famous sketch, 'gen- rity' is sometimes used in joke—*and y*; but the worst expression of in- is 'chap,' which seems long en up to shopmen. Shop slang is, y, always detestable. 'We can *do* you at four and nine,' *thing* in turn- nd so forth. Retail dealers have an manner of expressing themselves, the unmercenary ear is very unsat- At the China warehouses, for in- y talk of 'elegant cut sherries' and h (!) corks,' when they really mean the ich are to hold that wine. The brevity ance of that impudent notice, 'terms: ch one sees at the top of certain trades- is, must, we think, offend even the ectual customer. It is so horribly la- to the point. ng recent slang deserves a separate tion, which we have hardly space to is wonderful to think how quickly ive pick up Bohemian and flashy om their brothers, and the readiness h they will apply them—how they will their partners for a quadrille, 'swig al points of his character, and are ben his weaknesses. 'Presently don't fetch me at all,' said an ung thing at a ball not long ago, to express her dislike to the long of her mamma. 'Fetching one' erlasting. Another bit of Yankee admirably rendered not long ago by s, in a sketch of a Transatlantic belle ded a second helping at supper, be- guessed she was pretty well crowded We have even heard of an English ituliarly affluent to her father's fin- as a 'blow-out,' but this is positively ful for belief; and if we may venture an opinion, it must be a very mild ang indeed which we can tolerate ips of a woman."

tions on Absorption by the Skin.

stion whether or not the skin absorbs ines applied to it by means of baths, s, &c., has long been a matter of dispute ysicians. In a paper addressed to the cademy of Sciences, Dr. Scoutetten en- o decide it definitively. The skin, he absorb, but its absorbing power may ded, impeded, or even prevented, ac- the form under which the substance sorbed is applied to it. It is well at the skin contains a large number of y which fatty matter is secreted, in- ubricate it and maintain it in a state ness. Besides these sebaceous follicles, also contains glands which secrete per- The latter, in being evaporated, does urse, carry away with it the various contains in dissolution, but deposits the fatty matter, where they soon mix particles of all kinds conveyed by the compound film which covers the skin he action of water, which is known in action on fatty substances. The imbri- nture of the epidermis is another ich impedes the action of water on the is is so true that, when water is col- der the skin by means of blistering, it d an issue without some of the above- means, such as cutting or tearing open. ause which prevents the absorption of the salts it contains is the cohesion of ous particles themselves; for, though ey are difficult to separate from each daily experience proves. three causes combined render the ab- of water by the skin impossible. But causes, also, which facilitate absorp- for instance, is the gaseous form. eminently calculated to penetrate the spaces; the absorption of oxygen, ace is the cause of the pain one feels ance is scorched. So liquids that are skin is corroded, especially ammoniacal may be absorbed, especially ay have the propriety of dissolving ances such, for instance, as ether, ne, benzine, &c. Even solids, when of volatilization, will penetrate through camphor, musk, cantharides are e number. Lastly, certain solids pow- d made up into ointments with hog's by friction, be absorbed by the pores, by the natural fatty film of the skin will the natural fatty film of the skin will ved, converted into a sort of soap by ine salts, and thus become assimilated medicinal substance.

AMUSEMENTS.

NEW OPERA HOUSE.
C. D. HESS.....DIRECTOR.

RE-OPENS

On Saturday Evening

AUGUST 18, '66, WITH A

FIRST CLASS COMPANY,

For the Inauguration of the

MOST BRILLIANT SEASON,

Dramatic and Operatic, ever known in Pittsburgh.

The Opera House has been thoroughly remodeled and magnificently decorated, and is now beyond doubt, one of the

FINEST DRAMATIC TEMPLES

West of New York or Philadelphia.

The Director's long connection with the management of GROVER'S THEATER, Washington, D. C., having placed him in an influential position with the

First Stars of America,

He is prepared to announce the most brilliant succession of engagements that Pittsburgh has ever been favored with: Mrs. Bowers, Mr. and Mrs. Barney Williams, Miss Lizzie Weston, Mr. J. E. Murdoch, Miss Hatterad, Mr. H. L. Barron, Miss Charlotte Thompson, the Webb Sisters, and the Great Astori, are among the dramatic celebrities engaged for this house, while Max Strakosch's Italian Opera Troupe, Grover's German Opera Troupe, and the Ravenna English Opera Company will render the musical portion of the season particularly brilliant. The great Ravel-Marinetti Troupe will also appear.

New small bills and advertisements for list of the excellent company and other particulars.

1946 ADDISON LEACH, Lessee.

TRIMBLE'S VARIETIES.
W. C. SMYTHE.....Sole Lessee.
FRED. AIMS.....Manager.

TREMENDOUS SUCCESS OF

THE MONSTER VARIETY COMBINATION.

This Thursday Eve'g, Aug. 16, 1866,

A Splendid Bill, Consisting of Supers Ballets, New Acts, Songs and Incomparables, &c., &c.

PRICES OF ADMISSION:

Orchestra Chairs..... 50 Cents.
Parquette..... 25 "
Gallery..... 15 "
aug16

OAKLAND PARK,

ON THURSDAY, AUGUST 16th,

There will be a Grand Trot for a premium of $30 for the following named Horses:

G. M. Lady Martin, entered by owner.
S. M. Kitty Wells, entered by owner.
G. S. Messenger, entered by owner.

All to harness, to rule. The same three go for three premiums, the one above first, second to saddle, and as they please. The second trial on monday next the third on the next Tuesday. It is to state, gentlemen, also remember that there will be no Armstrong drivers allowed, as all drivers must be gentlemen and ruled off the track, by

aug14-s H. B. VAN VOORHIS, Proprietor.

CITY BILL POSTER.
JAMES THACKERY

No. 1, Johnson's Court, Diamond-Alley, rear of Opera House.

Merchants and others wishing large or small show bills posted to conspicuous places in this city, Allegheny and Birmingham, will be promptly attended to by leaving their orders at the "Commercial" office. I rent by the year the principal corners in the city, and have the exclusive use of the same. se26-ly

DRY GOODS,

WHOLESALE,

54 Wood Street.

BLACK CLOTHS,
LADIES' SACKINGS,
BLACK CASSIMERES,
Army Kerseys,
Black Cassimeres,
FANCY CASSIMERES,
Black Satinets,
Colored Satinets,
TWEEDS,
Kentucky Jeans,
Bradley Blue Jeans,
Bradley Brown Jeans,
Ashland Blue Jeans,
Powhattan Jeans,
FARMER'S & MECHANIC'S
CASSIMERE
Western Cassimere,
Repka Cottonade,
Linen Checks.

M'ELROY, DICKSON & CO.

aug10

DEPUTY Q. M. GENERAL'S OFFICE, Pittsburgh, Pa., August 15, 1866.

SALE OF
GOVERNMENT PROPERTY.

Will be sold at PUBLIC AUCTION to the highest bidder, on

TUESDAY, 28th DAY OF AUGUST,

At the Government Yard, corner of Garrison alley and Liberty street, the following public property, viz:

5 Wagons (6 mules);
1 Wagon, (2 horse);
1 Wagon, (spring);
26 single set wheel Harness;
3 single sets lead Harness;
20,000 lbs Oats;
10 cords Wood;
5 Desks;
17 Office Chairs;
2 Stoves;
1 Iron Safe, (Field);
5 Ink-stands;
2 Rulers;
2 Paper Folders;
8 Water Buckets;
1 Wheel Barrow;
1 Jr. ck;
2 Jackscrews, (Riding);
10 Bridles, (Riding);
3 Saddle Blankets;
12 Wagon Whips;
4 Hay Ladders;
1 Horse Standard;
1 Wagon Jack;
1 Anvil;
1 Buttress;
1 Flat File;
1 Hand Hammer;
1 Pair Hand Scissors;
2 Farrier's Knives;
1 Pair Horse Pincers;
4 Horse Rasps;
2 Blacksmith's Tongs;
1 Hand Wrench;
1 Vise;
2 Shovels and Handles;
1 Tyere Iron;
2 Hatchets;
1 Axe;
1 Saddler's Horse;
1 Grub Whaler;
8 Stable Forks;
2 Rakes;
2 Branding Irons;
2 Pick and Handles;
3 Spades;
9 Shovels;
5 Mattocks;
6 Pailles;
2 Platform Scales;
1 Lantern;
23 bottles Mucilage.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M.
Terms—Cash, United States Currency.

GEO. H. CALDEN,
Captain and A. Q. M. U. S. A.

aug15-td

ALLEGHENY VINEGAR MANUFACTORY,

366 AND 367 LACOCK STREET,

ALLEGHENY.

The undersigned are now manufacturing, and will have constantly on hand Pure Cider and Wine Vinegar, which they will supply to family consumers and the trade generally, at the lowest market price. All orders promptly attended to.

ROSENBACH, MAILERT & CO.,

CARD.

The undersigned have sold out their entire interest in the Vinegar Manufacturing Business, on Lacock St., Allegheny, to ROSENBACH, MAILERT & CO. We would cheerfully recommend the above firm to the favorable patronage of our old customers.

H. ROHRA & CO.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE this day formed a limited partnership upon the following terms, to wit: Said partnership shall be conducted under the name and firm of FRY & SCOTT. The nature of the business to be transacted is the manufacturing and selling of Window Glass, Lamp Chimneys and glassware generally. William Fry, of Sewickley, and Henry C. Fry, both residing in the city of Pittsburgh, are the general partners, and David M. Long, residing in the same city, is the special partner, said David M. Long has actually contributed twenty-five thousand dollars, ($25,000) in cash, to the common stock of said partnership, and said partnership is to commence this the 2d day of July, 1866, and terminate the 1st day of July, 1868.

WILLIAM A. SCOTT,
HENRY C. FRY,
DAVID M. LONG.

PITTSBURGH, July 2, 1866. jy2-6w

HENRY C. FRY, } (Gen. Partners.
WM. A. SCOTT, } {DAVID M. LONG (Spec. Partner.

CRESCENT FLINT GLASS CO.

FRY & SCOTT,

SUCCESSORS TO

LIPPINCOTT, FRY & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN

Glassware, Window Glass,
Green and Flint Glass Prescriptions,
I. X. L. Flint Glass Lamp Chimneys,
NO. 6 WOOD STREET,

Orders Promptly Filled at Lowest Rates. jy8 PITTSBURGH, PA.

PICKLES. PICKLES. PICKLES.

Crosse & Blackwell's English Pickles, Gherkin's Chow Chow, Piccalili, (mixed), Cauliflower and Onions, Also, Worcestershire Sauce, Walnut and Mushroom Catsup, Prince of Wales Salad Sauce, Fine Olive Oil, for sale at the lowest rates by

LEWIS & McCLURE,
346 Liberty street.

aug7

ICE. ICE. FOR SALE—Two Thousand (2,000) Tons

Prime Lake Ice,

From 8 to 10 inches in thickness. Address,

W. W. GAINES,
Mailby's Oyster Depot, Cleveland, Ohio.

jy24-TM

FOR SALE--REAL ESTATE.

ROLLING MILL

FOR SALE.

The undersigned offer for sale their Rolling Mill and Hinge Factory, situated 2½ miles below Pittsburgh, on the Ohio river, adjoining the Pittsburgh Forge and Iron Company's Works, and a short distance below the Superior Rail Mill and Manchester Locomotive Works, and can be reached by accommodation trains on the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Company, and Manchester street cars. The mill comprises 13 boiling furnaces, 1 scrap furnace and 5 heat 15 inch bar mill and 8 inch guard mill, 5 inch sheet mill, 26-inch cylinder engine, 5 feet stroke, entirely new, of superior workmanship, made by Messrs. Mackintosh, Hemphill & Co., one 15 inch cylinder engine, all in complete running order.

Hinge Factory for manufacturing strap and T hinges, now in successful operation, with a good trade demand for entire product, capacity of which can be doubled at small expense. In connection with hinge factory is a complete machine shop with engine, lathes, planer, drill press, etc., etc. In addition there are twenty-eight dwelling houses for hands, and one house for manager.

Real estate comprises eight acres of ground, extending from Fifth Ave. and 18th st. back to the river, with a river front of 328 feet. A switch from the P., F. W. and C. R. R. extends to the mill, thus, with the river, affords unsurpassed facilities for receiving coal and metal, and shipping product.

This property being conveniently located, and everything about it in a short time in use, and in perfect running order, is well worthy the attention of parties wishing to engage in the iron business.

For further particulars inquire of

LINDSAY, OWENS & SEMPLE,
124 First st., Pittsburgh, Pa.

jy31-T, W.

VALUABLE FARM

FOR SALE.

Situated at Leechburg, on the Western Pennsylvania Railroad. It contains 146 acres, all tillable and under the highest state of cultivation, and enclosed with the best of fencing. Buildings and orchards are

Two Large Brick Dwelling Houses,

TWO LARGE BANK BARNS 60 by 40 feet, all in good order. It contains an orchard of APPLE TREES, of selected fruit, all young. A VINEYARD of 15 ACRES of CATAWBA GRAPES in full bearing. The farm generally is well watered with NEVER FAILING SPRINGS. It is all underlaid with coal, and is well adapted for all kinds of grain, grazing, and fruit cultivation. Will be sold in one or two, to suit purchaser. For terms apply to or address

ADDISON LEECH,
Leechburg, Pa.

jy21-RM

SAW AND GRIST MILL

FOR SALE.

The undersigned offers for sale a large SAW MILL, situate at Leechburg, on the Western Pennsylvania Railroad, 35 miles from Pittsburgh. Also a building 3,000 FEET OF LUMBER IN 12 HOURS. The Mill is run by water power having a fall of 19 feet. The machinery is in the very best condition.

The Grist Mill

Situate at the same place, and run by the same power, is also in excellent condition. It has FOUR RUN OF FOUR AND A-HALF FEET FRENCH BURS, and can manufacture 100 barrels of Flour per day. The building is of brick and stone, four stories high, and almost new. The Mill has a corn crib for sale. For full information, apply or address

ADDISON LEECH,
Leechburg, Pa.

jy21-RM

GREAT SALE OF BUILDING LOTS AT MANSFIELD, PA.—We will offer at PUBLIC SALE, on the premises, on

SATURDAY, August 18, at 10½ o'clock,

Those 70 valuable Building Lots, each having a front of 50 feet on a wide street, and a depth of 150 feet, situate 24 miles from the city, fronting the Steubenville and Pittsburgh Railroad and Chartiers creek, town of Mansfield. This sale offers rare inducements to persons wishing to purchase building lots, as the sale will be positive. Cars leave the Union depot at 6 and 10 o'clock, A. M., and ladies and gentlemen willing to attend the sale will be furnished with tickets free of charge, by calling at the office of R. McCandless, 139 Fourth street. A lunch will be provided and served up on the premises, free to all. Term s of Sale—One third cash, and the balance in one and two years with interest.

R. McCANDLESS & SON,
Stock and Real Estate Brokers,
No. 102 Fourth street.

aug10

10,000 ACRES LAND FOR SALE.

Liberal Terms to Settlers,

Situated in the fertile Valley of the Kanawha, West Virginia, unsurpassed for richness of soil and variety of timber. Coal and other minerals in great quantities. Some of the tracts but a short distance from the great Kanawha and Gauley Rivers. Several Farms with Houses, Orchards, &c., in good condition. Titles according to location and improvements. Timbered Land unimproved at the extremely low price of two dollars per acre, with privilege of choosing out of the above number of acres. The largest settlement is already been formed and is daily increasing. Clear title warranted. For further particulars apply to

WM. H. BRILL, Allegheny City, Pa.,
Or call at PARK & BRILL'S DRUG STORE, No. 77 Federal street. my13-d&w 3m

VALUABLE

FARM FOR SALE.

125 Acres of land, situate in Versailles Township, Allegheny county, on the Versailles Turnpike, within 1 mile of Port Perry, and 1 mile of the Pennsylvania Railroad at Brinton Station, 12 miles from Pittsburgh. This farm contains an abundance of the finest quality of LIMESTONE AND COAL, sufficient for family use, well watered by several springs of EXCELLENT WATER. The improvements are a LARGE STONE DWELLING HOUSE, containing 9 rooms, and a LARGE FRAME BARN, CARRIAGE HOUSE, Spring House, and other outbuildings. There is also upon the farm a fine orchard of WELL SELECTED FRUIT. The whole will be sold cheap, if to purchaser offers soon. Terms reasonable. Inquire of

No. 89 Fifth street, Pittsburgh,
or on the premises, on the premises.

jy26-3m

SPLENDID RESIDENCE

FOR SALE.

Situate on a line of Passenger Railway, about 2½ miles from town. The House is large, new construction and finished in the most modern style. Lot inclosed in a fine garden, with fruit &c. For particulars apply to

J. LUDEWIG KORTHER,
73 Grant street.

FOR SALE—

A plane of twelve acres, situate on the Brownsville Road, twelve miles from the city, under good cultivation. The improvements are a frame dwelling of four rooms, good cellar, and a well of water at the door; a choice variety of one hundred and thirty trees, for bearing. For further information, apply at the Real Estate and Insurance office of

J. S. BATES,
Butler st., Lawrenceville, Pa.

jy19

MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENT FOR SALE—Fronting 110 Washington street, 66 feet, and 300 feet deep to Water street, Lot, Alley, and rear to Liberty street. LARGE IRON CLAD BUILDING, 33x91 feet, three stories high, building in the rear. This Establishment is well suited for a Machine or Foundry Shop, and will be sold on Payments to suit. It is already supplied with a 50 horse power engine. Large Boiler, Shafting, &c. Apply soon to

H. McLAIN & CO.,
124 FOURTH STREET.

jy26

DESIRABLE FARM

FOR SALE.

160 acres of land, situated one mile from Salem Ohio, known as the WOODS FARM. It is of the best quality, and has on it one of the best springs in the state. There is a large BRICK HOUSE with the same, a splendid BANK BARN all in the best of repair, improvements. The fences are in good order. Timber plenty and valuable. For price and terms, and further particulars inquire of BLAIR & WOODS, Produce and Commission Merchants, No. 1 and 283 Liberty Street, Pittsburgh.

R. G. WOODS,
Salem Ohio.
T. S. WOODS,
New Lisbon, Ohio.

aug1-lm eod

FOR SALE—Fourteen Acres of GOOD LAND, on which are several handsome building sites in the neighborhood, and within a few minutes walk of Ingram Station, Pittsburgh and Steubenville Railroad. This property is well suited for either a country home or a market garden. For price and terms, which are reasonable, apply to

GEO. W. MURPHY,
No. 141 Fourth street.

aug1-8

HOUSE

FOR SALE.

I offer to sell, on moderate terms a convenient, well built, three-story brick DWELLING HOUSE, on Second street, below Market street.

Possession given immediately.

HILARY BRUNOT,
115 Penn street

jy24-eod1f

OIL LANDS FOR SALE.

Several valuable tracts of OIL TERRITORY, bordering on the Kanawha River, West Virginia, offered for sale by the undersigned. For information [illegible], &c., apply to me at No. 56 Grant street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

WM. M. MOFFETT,
Attorney at Law.

aug4-tf

JOHN D. BAILEY,

Stock and Real Estate Broker.

FOR SALE.

40 ACRES OF LAND,

Only 2 miles from the city, on the Noblestown Plank Road, within 10 minutes walk of Broadhead station on the Pittsburgh and Steubenville Railroad. The land is beautifully situated for country residences and for beauty of scenery cannot be surpassed in Allegheny county. The formation of the hills is such that by any conceivable division into lots, each would have the advantage of the scenery.

JOHN D. BAILEY,
Stock and Real Estate Broker,
No. 102 Fourth street.

aug8

FOR SALE.

110 ACRES COAL 2½ miles from Steubenville, and ½ mile from Pittsburgh, Columbus and Cincinnati Railroad. On the entire property are 3 different veins of good Coal. The first, at a depth of 70 feet is 4½ feet thick; the second, at a depth of 127 feet, 5 feet thick, and at a depth of 200 feet is 5½ feet. Will be sold cheap.

JOHN D. BAILEY,
Stock and Real Estate Broker,
No. 102 Fourth street.

aug10

FOR SALE.

119½ ACRES OF LAND, in Cecil township, Washington county, one mile south of Venice, four miles from Pittsburgh and Steubenville Railroad, 90 acres cleared and under cultivation, balance in good timber. Churches and school within one mile.

JOHN D. BAILEY,
No. 102 Fourth street, or
E. C. KEYS.

aug3 No. 6 Sill's Block, Duquesne Way.

FOR SALE—SCULLY'S SPRINGS.

13 acres of Bottom Land, situated in Chartiers Valley, 3½ miles from the city via Pittsburgh and Steubenville railroad, and accessible by driving roads, including the celebrated Mineral Spring, known as "Scully's Springs." This medicinal qualities of the water will be readily appreciated on an examination of a scientific analysis of Dr. Wm. Elder, Allegheny, containing the analysis can be obtained on application to

JOHN D. BAILEY,
Stock and Real Estate Broker,
No. 102 Fourth street.

aug2

FOR SALE—

Two hundred acres Coal and surface, situate about thirty rods east of Bulger station, on the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago R. R. The railroad runs directly through the property. 150 acres of the surface is under cultivation, the remaining 50 acres in good while oak timber.

JOHN D. BAILEY,
No. 102 Fourth street, or
E. C. KEYS.

jy3 No. 6 Sill's Block, Duquesne Way.

FOR SALE—Dwelling House and STORE ROOM. That desirable lot, No. 32 Fourth street, between Market and Ferry streets, 26 feet front by 80 feet deep. The dwelling house is a substantial THREE-STORY BRICK BUILDING, 33x91 feet, with basement. The building is in the rear. This Estate is well suited for the Manufacturing of Furniture, and will be sold on Payments to suit purchaser. For terms apply to or address

H. McLAIN & CO.,
124 FOURTH STREET.

jy26

DESIRABLE FARM

FOR SALE.

160 acres of land, situated one mile from Salem Ohio, known as the WOODS FARM. It is of the best quality, and has on it one of the best springs in the state. There is a large BRICK HOUSE with the same, a splendid BANK BARN all in the best of repair, improvements. The fences are in good order. Timber plenty and valuable. For price and terms, and further particulars inquire of BLAIR & WOODS, Produce and Commission Merchants, No. 1 and 283 Liberty Street, Pittsburgh.

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FOR SALE.

40 ACRES OF LAND,

Only 2 miles from the city, on the Noblestown Plank Road, within 10 minutes walk of Broadhead station on the Pittsburgh and Steubenville Railroad. The land is beautifully situated for country residences and for beauty of scenery cannot be surpassed in Allegheny county. The formation of the hills is such that by any conceivable division into lots, each would have the advantage of the scenery.

JOHN D. BAILEY,
Stock and Real Estate Broker,
No. 102 Fourth street.

aug8

FOR SALE.

110 ACRES COAL 2½ miles from Steubenville, and ½ mile from Pittsburgh, Columbus and Cincinnati Railroad. On the entire property are 3 different veins of good Coal. The first, at a depth of 70 feet is 4½ feet thick; the second, at a depth of 127 feet, 5 feet thick, and at a depth of 200 feet is 5½ feet. Will be sold cheap.

JOHN D. BAILEY,
Stock and Real Estate Broker,
No. 102 Fourth street.

aug10

FOR SALE.

119½ ACRES OF LAND, in Cecil township, Washington county, one mile south of Venice, four miles from Pittsburgh and Steubenville Railroad, 90 acres cleared and under cultivation, balance in good timber. Churches and school within one mile.

JOHN D. BAILEY,
No. 102 Fourth street, or
E. C. KEYS.

aug3 No. 6 Sill's Block, Duquesne Way.

FOR SALE—SCULLY'S SPRINGS.

13 acres of Bottom Land, situated in Chartiers Valley, 3½ miles from the city via Pittsburgh and Steubenville railroad, and accessible by driving roads, including the celebrated Mineral Spring, known as "Scully's Springs." This medicinal qualities of the water will be readily appreciated on an examination of a scientific analysis of Dr. Wm. Elder, Allegheny, containing the analysis can be obtained on application to

JOHN D. BAILEY,
Stock and Real Estate Broker,
No. 102 Fourth street.

aug2

FOR SALE—

Two hundred acres Coal and surface, situate about thirty rods east of Bulger station, on the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago R. R. The railroad runs directly through the property. 150 acres of the surface is under cultivation, the remaining 50 acres in good while oak timber.

JOHN D. BAILEY,
No. 102 Fourth street, or
E. C. KEYS.

jy3 No. 6 Sill's Block, Duquesne Way.

FOR SALE—Dwelling House and STORE ROOM. That desirable lot, No. 32 Fourth street, between Market and Ferry streets, 26 feet front by 80 feet deep. The dwelling house is a substantial THREE-STORY BRICK BUILDING, 33x91 feet, with basement. The building is in the rear. This Estate is well suited for the Manufacturing of Furniture, and will be sold on Payments to suit purchaser. For terms apply to or address

H. McLAIN & CO.,
124 FOURTH STREET.

jy26

SCALES; SAFES, &C.

FORSYTH'S

STANDARD SCALES.

ALSO,

COPYING PRESSES,
WAREHOUSE TRUCKS,
BAGGAGE BARROWS,
SUGAR MILLS, &c.

Forsyth, Taylor & Co.,

39 MARKET STREET.

aug8

FIERY SERPENTS,

OR THE EGGS OF PHARAOH'S SERPENTS.

A new and curious chemical toy. For sale by Chas. H. Super, Druggist, corner Penn and St. Clair streets Pittsburgh, Pa., sole agent for Westmoreland, Washington, Fayette, Allegheny, Greene, Beaver and Venango counties. Also, for sale by McClarran & McKennan. dell

MACRUM & CARLISLE'S

Trimming Store, 19 Fifth Street.

MACRUM & CARLISLE,

19 FIFTH STREET,

Have just received a splendid lot of

CLUNY AND MALTESE COLLARS
HAMBURG FLOUNCINGS,
PUFFED MUSLINS, MARSEILLES
MOROCCO TRAVELING BAGS,
FINE FANS, NECKLACES,
NEW STYLES FANCY JEWELRY.

Just received a full line of

ALEXANDRE'S,

Courvoisier's and Jouvin's

KID GLOVES.

The "Star" Shirt---All Sizes.

aug1

RAILROADS.

Pennsylvania Central R. R.

Trains arrive and leave the Union Depot, corner of Washington and Liberty streets, as follows:

Arrive.		Depart.	
Fast Line.....	2.00 a m	Day Express.....	3.00 a m
Mail No. 1.....	6.20 a m	Wall's No. 1.....	6.30 a m
Relation No. 1.....	7.30 a m	Altoona Accom.	7.30 a m
Wall's No. 2.....	8.30 a m	Cincinnati Ex.	11.05 a m
Johnstown ac..	9.50 a m	Wall's No. 3..	10.20 a m
Baltimore Exp.	1.00 p m	Wall's No. 4..	12.30 p m
Pitts. Express.	1.35 p m	Johnstown Ac.	2.50 p m
N. York Exp....	3.00 p m	Philadelphia Ex.	4.00 p m
Wall's No. 5....	2.05 p m	Phila. Express.	4.10 p m
Wall's No. 6....	6.05 p m	Wall's No. 7....	9.05 p m
Braddock No. 1	5.30 p m	Wall's No. 8....	8.05 p m
Wall's No. 9....	7.00 p m	Fast Line.....	10.15 p m
Mail Express and Emigrant..	10.15 p m	Wall's No. 6....	10.50 p m
Day Express....	10.50 p m		

•Daily, all others sundays excepted.

The Fast Line leaves Wall's Station every Sunday at 9.15 a. m., reaching Pittsburgh at 10.05 p. m. Returning, leaves Pittsburgh at 12.50 p. m. and arrive at Wall's station at 1.40 p. m.

The Philadelphia and the Baltimore Express will arrive with the New York Express, at 1.30 p. m., on sundays.

NOTICE—In case of loss, the Pennsylvania R. R. Co. will hold themselves responsible for baggage only, and for an amount not exceeding $100.

D. MILLER, Jr., Agent.

1866 THE PITTSBURGH, 1866

Ft. Wayne & Chicago R. W. AND

CLEVELAND & PITTSBURGH R. R.

Trains arrive and leave at the Union Depot, as follows:

LEAVE.		ARRIVE.	
Chicago Ex....	2 05 a m	Chicago Ex....	2 20 a m
Cleveland Ac..	7 30 "	Cleveland Exp	9 20 "
Erie & Van Ex.	5 50 "	Wheeling Exp.	10 00 "
Chic. Express.	11 45 "	Wheeling Exp	11 05 "
Chic. Fast Ex.	1 50 p m	Cleveland Ac.	5 30 p m
Wheeling Ex..	4 35 "	Chic. & Wayne Ex.	3 10 "
Chicago Ex....	9 35 "	Chic. Express.	7 55 "
Wheeling Exp.	4 35 "	Chicago Ex....	9 30 "
Cleveland Ac..	6 30 "	Chicago Ex....	9 30 "

Depart from Allegheny. Arrive in Allegheny.

N. Brin. Accm	9 00 a m	N. Brin. Accm	6 50 a m
Leechdale.....	11 30 "	Leechdale.....	9 15 "
"	11 50 "	Wellsville.....	6 15 "
New Castle....	3 25 p m	New Castle....	9 15 "
Wellsville.....	4 30 "	Wellsville.....	10 15 "
Leechdale.....	4 50 "	Leechdale.....	1 05 "
N. Brighton....	5 10 "	N. Brin.	1 30 "
N. Brin.	6 15 "	Leechdale.....	4 20 "
Leechdale.....	6 30 "	Leechdale.....	4 40 "

jy26 11 00 P. M. leaves 10 40 a. M. Chicago Mail 3 and no Lim Saturday Express arrives daily.

F. R. MYERS,
General Ticket Agent.

1936

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.

Change of Time.

On and after WEDNESDAY, August 1st, 1866 Passenger trains will leave and arrive at Pittsburgh as follows, (Sundays excepted):

	Leave Pgh.	Arrive at Pgh.
First Kiskiminetas Ac...	6 30 A M	12 20 P M
Mail (for Kittanning, Ac.)	9 00 "	5 30 "
First Hulton Accom.	9 00 "	11 20 A M
Parnassus.....	12 00 M	2 00 P M
Second Kiskiminetas Ac	1 30 P M.	4 40 "
Second Hulton Accom.	4 00 "	7 40 "
Exp. to & from Mailroad	4 00

The Daily Commercial

CITY MATTERS.

TO ALLEGHENY AND MANCHESTER SUBSCRIBERS.—The COMMERCIAL route west of Federal street, below Stockton Avenue, heretofore carried by Henry K. Porter will hereafter be delivered by J. N. Thackeray, who alone is authorized to make collections thereon. Subscribers failing to receive the paper will please make known the fact at the office, No. 76 Fifth street.

East Birmingham Council.

A regular monthly meeting of the Council of the borough of East Birmingham was held on Tuesday evening. Present: Messrs. J. S. Atkinson, James Beck, Joseph Erny, N. Jones, C. J. Schultz, G. F. Slocum and Burgess David Chess. The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

The report of the Borough Treasurer was read and accepted.

A petition was presented from the property holders on Larkins alley, praying for the grading and paving of said alley; also, a petition from the property holders on Josephine street, asking for the grading and paving of that street. On motion of Mr. Slocum, both petitions were referred to the Street Committee.

S. L. Thomas, Street Commissioner, presented his pay roll for the month of July, as follows:

S. L. Thomas, for services rendered.....			$36 65
Wm. Ewing	"	"	37 00
John Williams	"	"	52 00
Peter Shiver	"	"	12 00
Total.....			$155 65

On motion of Mr. Erny, warrants were ordered to be drawn on the Treasurer for the amounts specified.

The following bills were presented, and on motion of Mr. Schultz warrants were ordered to be drawn for the several amounts:

G. H. Leithead & Co., job printing.....$100 00
P. R. Howley, for grading and paving..... 40 00
Chas. Smyth & Co., for hauling, &c..... 145 71
A. & J. McKevnin, for dray plates..... 50 00
R. Myers, for lighting lamps..... 5 00
Total.....$340 71

A communication was read from Mr. Stengel, Street Regulator, in relation to contractors in the plan of the Borough, which, on motion of Mr. Slocum, was referred to the Street Committee.

Mr. Stengel, Street Regulator, presented the bill of measurement for the grading of Joseph street, from Carson to Josephine streets, in favor of contracting to P. R. Howley, for 5,066 cubic yards at 37 cents per cubic yard, aggregating $1,590 72.

The report of the Committee on Fire Plugs and Hose was read, accepted and ordered to be filed.

On motion of Mr. Schultz, a committee consisting of Messrs. Schultz and Beck were appointed to purchase five hundred feet of hose, at such price and of such a kind as the committee may deem best for borough use.

On motion of Mr. Beck, it was resolved that a fire plug be placed at the corner of Mary and Joseph streets, and also one at the corner of Wrenshall and Joseph streets.

Mr. Slocum, chairman of the Finance Committee, presented an ordinance relative to certain alterations necessary in making accounts of paving, which, on motion of Mr. Schultz, was adopted.

On motion of Mr. Jones, G. W. Fennell was appointed as borough lamp lighter, to fill the place occasioned by the death of Henry Myers.

On motion, Council adjourned.

Sentences in the U. S. District Court.

This Court assembled yesterday morning at the usual hour, Hon. Wilson McCandless occupying the bench, when the following sentences were passed:

The first prisoner called up was William Dalzell. He was convicted on a charge of passing and dealing in counterfeit money, having disposed of a large number of bogus notes on the First National bank of Portland, which flooded this section of the country months previous to the arrest of Dalzell, as well as that of a host of other counterfeiters, who were convicted at the present and last terms of the United States Court. On Tuesday the counsel for the prisoner made a motion for a new trial, but it was overruled by the Court upon the ground that the prisoner is an old transgressor, being over sixty-five years of age, and has been tried upon two former occasions for manufacturing counterfeit coin. He was convicted on one of these charges, and sentenced to the Penitentiary for one year. The first of these cases was tried some twenty years ago, before he was defended by Judge McCandless, whose duty it now becomes to mete out justice to the prisoner. Previous to passing the sentence, His Honor remarked that it was his plain duty to administer justice as a warning to evil doers in the future. The Court then sentenced Dalzell to pay a fine of one thousand dollars, and undergo an imprisonment for the term of seven years in the Western Penitentiary.

The next prisoner brought up for sentence was John McCleery. McCleery is also an aged man, and an old transgressor, having already served a term in the Western Penitentiary. It will be remembered that some time since he was arrested by constable Thomas, while lying beastly intoxicated in the Diamond market. He was conveyed to the lock-up, and on being searched there was found in his possession a roll of counterfeit fractional currency, consisting of three hundred dollars in fifty cent notes. McCleery's arrest led to Dalzell's apprehension, when the latter made a full confession of his own connection with counterfeiting. When McCleery was arraigned for trial he plead guilty. McCleery was convicted in 1859 of counterfeiting gold coin, and was sentenced to five years' imprisonment in the Penitentiary. Through the application of some prominent citizens of Allegheny, he received a pardon from President before he served the term for which he had been sentenced. Judge McCandless remarked, before passing sentence, that the prisoner was entitled to some consideration from the Court owing to the developments he had made, but the history of his past life rendered it necessary that he should receive punishment for the crime. McCleery was then sentenced to pay a fine of five hundred dollars, and undergo an imprisonment in the Western Penitentiary for the term of seven years.

After sentence had been passed, the prisoners were remanded to the custody of the Marshal. They were conveyed to the Penitentiary during the afternoon. Truly, "the way of the transgressor is hard."

The cases on the docket for trial having all been disposed of, the present term of Court will be brought to a close to-day, and the jury discharged.

Fight in Church Alley—A Woman Stabbed.

On Tuesday night a row occurred in Church alley, during which a woman named Lucy Smith was stabbed in the face with a knife, in the hands of one of the party and severely injured. It appears that a disagreement has existed for some time between certain residents of Cherry and Strawberry alleys, which has given rise to various suits before the Mayor and Aldermen. At a late hour on Tuesday night four residents of Strawberry alley, named Walter McMichaels, David Fisher, Henry Oliver, and Sarah Loughrey, concluded to make a raid upon the Harrington family, who occupy a tenement house on Cherry alley. Upon arriving at the house they commenced a assault upon Peter and Frederick Harrington, which resulted in the defeat of the assaulting party who retired in good order. They returned, however, in a few minutes and recommenced the contest, during which Miss Lucy Smith, who was assisting the Harrington family, received a wound in the face with a knife, inflicting a wound on one of her cheeks from ear to ear. The information was made yesterday before the Mayor against the assaulting party, when they were arrested and held to bail for a hearing this evening.

Outrageous Assault in Birmingham.

On Monday night an outrageous assault was committed in Birmingham, resulting in the severe injury of Mr. Charles Sleitz. Seitz is employed as night watchman at the Glass Works of Messrs. T. B. Atterbury & Co., on the corner of Carson and McKee streets, Birmingham, and states that on Monday night, about 11 o'clock, two men named George Arensburg and Thomas Goldthorp, residents of Birmingham, attacked him at the works without any provocation whatever, struck him a number of blows down, beating him and then kicking him in the face, injuring him very severely. He was taken to his residence in Birmingham, when it was found that he had been most brutally beaten. Dr. Toddy was sent for, who attended to the injuries of Seitz. Arensburg and Goldthorp appeared before Burgess J. Salisbury, of Birmingham, and made bail for their appearance at Arensburg and Goldthorp, charging them with aggravated assault and battery. Warrants were placed in the hands of an officer, who proceeded to the house of the accused, but discovered they were not there, and it is probable they may have fled to avoid arrest.

New Railroad Project to Pittsburgh.

Saturday last, a number of residents on the south side of the county of Beaver, met in Phillipsburg, and organized by choosing A. J. Jolly Chairman and F. Le Gonlon, Secretary.

On motion, it was resolved to appoint committees consisting each of two citizens of the different districts directly connected with a railroad on the south side of the county, for the purpose of ascertaining of the landowners on the route to the line of Allegheny county. Their instructions and opinions respecting the giving of the right of way free to the Company for running to build the road. The following persons were appointed as the committees: For the borough of Phillipsburg, A. J. Jolly and James Schroeder; Moon township, John R. M'Donald and Allen Bowles; Hopewell township, Wm. Irons, Jas. C. Ritchie, Valentine John.

Adjourned to meet on Saturday, the 25th day of August, at the Lowry Logstown public school house, at 2 o'clock P. M.

Refused to Pay City License.

Mr. Benj. Trimble, formerly proprietor of the "Varieties," on Penn street, was held to bail yesterday by the Mayor on a charge of refusing to pay city license. A bill for twenty dollars for license for the month of July being presented to him, he declined to pay it, on the ground that as he had his establishment open only ten days during the month, a corresponding reduction should be made. Mr. Mercer, the Mayor's clerk, then amended the bill according to the ordinance, charging him five dollars for each night he had his establishment open during the month. Mr. Trimble also declined to liquidate this bill, when proceedings were entered against him for the recovery of the license, the penalty for which is a fine of fifty dollars. At the hearing before the Mayor upon the instrument against Mr. Trimble for the amount of the fine, he then an appeal was taken, and the case will be carried to court.

SEVERE FALL.—Yesterday morning, between nine and ten o'clock, a young man named W. H. Hager, employed at Wm. H. Steffee's tobacco manufactory, No. 134 Wood street, fell through a hatchway from the third to the first story, a distance of about twenty-five feet, injuring himself severely. The fall, besides bruising him about the body, and then kicking him in the face, injuring him very severely. He was taken to his residence in Birmingham, when it was found that he had been most brutally beaten. Dr. Toddy was sent for, who attended to the injuries of Sleitz. Arensburg and Goldthorp appeared before Burgess J. Salisbury, of Birmingham, and made bail for their appearance at Arensburg and Goldthorp, charging them with aggravated assault and battery. Warrants were placed in the hands of an officer, who proceeded to the house of the accused, but discovered they were not there, and it is probable they may have fled to avoid arrest.

Stabbing Affair at Wellsville—Probable Homicide—The Perpetrator Delivers Himself into Custody.

On Tuesday night, about ten o'clock, a serious affray occurred at Wellsville, Ohio, which may probably result in the death of a man named Torrence. The particulars of the affair as stated appear to be these: At the time stated three men, named William Nevins, George Apple, and a young man named Kolns, from the Cleveland oil well, were returning from the theatre, when they passed Torrence at Daniel's corner. Torrence made some insulting remarks as they passed, which the party took no notice of, and he followed them, catching Apple by the collar. Torrence soon left Apple and started for Nevins, the latter stepping into the street telling him he would have nothing to do with him, when Torrence approached and struck him. Nevins then drew a knife and stabbed Torrence six times in the left side, the most dangerous wound being in the groin. The wounded man was taken to Wells's drug store, where he was attended by Dr. Hammond, and at last accounts was living, with but very little hopes of his recovery.

Nevins immediately went to the Whitacre House, gave an account of the affair, and asked to be arrested. The Mayor shortly appeared, and Nevins was taken to the New Lisbon jail, as there is no lock-up in Wellsville. Nevins had his little finger nearly cut off during the scuffle. Torrence is a single man about thirty-five years of age, and is stated to be a hard character. He is now under $1,000 bail to appear at the next term of Court to answer a charge of shooting Mr. Wiltsee, proprietor of the Whitacre House, and David Watson, his clerk, on the 26th of November last. Nevins is a married man, has borne a good reputation, and was employed at Treusdell's oil well, on Yellow Creek.

Our National Game.

A match game of base ball was played between the "Mutual" Club of East Liberty, and the "Would-If-We-Could" of Allegheny, on Tuesday afternoon, resulting in the success of the Mutuals, the score standing: Mutual, 47; Would-If-We-Could, 41.

A game will take place this afternoon, at two o'clock, between the "I. X. L.", and "Leader" Clubs of Lawrenceville, on the grounds of the former.

A new base ball club, styled the "Good Will," has been organized in Allegheny, and the following officers chosen:—President, Joseph Wiggins; Vice President, C. Miller; Secretary, J. W. Reed; Pitcher, Geo. Lane; Catcher, Sam'l. Reed.

The second match game for the championship of Western Pennsylvania, will take place to-morrow afternoon, at half past three o'clock, on the West Common, Allegheny, between the Enterprise and Allegheny Clubs. The contest was for a series of three games, the club making two games being proclaimed victor. One game has already been played. The game to-morrow will, no doubt, be quite interesting and exciting, and it is expected a large crowd of spectators will be present to witness the contest.

A match between the First and Second Nine, of the Lincoln Base Ball Club, will take place on their grounds this afternoon at four o'clock.

Central Board of Education.

The Central Board of Education held a regular meeting on Tuesday evening. Present—Messrs. Lowe, Getty, Nobbs, McAuley and President Brush.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

The Secretary reported that warrants to the amount of $2,500 had been drawn for the month of July.

The committee appointed to engage a female teacher for the High School, reported the selection of Miss Heppey Wilkins for that position. On motion of Mr. McAuley, Miss Wilkins was declared elected to fill the vacancy.

On motion of Mr. Getty, Miss M. Ware was elected teacher in the colored school.

The following bills were presented and warrants ordered to be drawn for the several amounts: McFarland, Collius & Co., for carpets, oil cloths, &c., $123 56; Shidle & Son, for wall paper, $8; and John B. Claley, for painting blackboards, $17.

On motion adjourned.

A Marriage Under Difficulties.

Mr. George Johnston, of this county, and Miss Emily Shane, of Ohio, were married in Wheeling, on Monday. The *Intelligencer*, in noticing the marriage, says the couple took it very well. They were infatuated with each other, and desired the approval of their attachment by the friends of the lady. But these friends were perverse—they refused to hear of the match, and Johnston becoming one of them. What could be done? Some friends suggested the old Scottish law that all parties desiring to enter the holy estate of matrimony within the limits of the State of Ohio, should first procure license. But the lady was of tender age—her parent wouldn't give his consent, and there was the rub of the question in Ohio. She was a brave girl, however, and with her prospective husband proceeded to Wheeling, where the knot was tied. The happy couple then started for this city, the groom knowing that he did not care what his new relatives thought of the transaction.

SANITARY CONDITION OF ALLEGHENY.—Six butchers were before Alderman Lindsay, of the Third ward, Allegheny, yesterday, charged on oath of Assistant Street Commissioner Hayworth, with maintaining nuisances on their premises, in the shape of slaughter-houses. Upon promising to abate the nuisance, the defendants discharged them, after costs of suit had been liquidated. Mr. Hilworth has only held the position of Assistant Street Commissioner for a few weeks, but he has already had thirty-four cases of nuisances before Alderman Lindsay. He is an efficient officer, and is rendering full satisfaction to the Councils.

THE FIRE ALARM TELEGRAPH.—Messrs. Kinnard & Co., who were awarded the contract for the erection of the new fire alarm telegraph in this city, have not yet commenced operations, owing to a delay in receiving the necessary poles. They have, however, succeeded in obviating that difficulty, and the work will be commenced early next week. The alarm bell, which it is proposed to erect in a tower in the Court House yard, has been completed by Messrs. A. Fulton & Co., and will be ready for delivery in a few days. It will weigh when finished twenty-five hundred pounds.

UNION COUNTY COMMITTEE.—There will be a meeting of the Union Republican Executive Committee of Allegheny county, to-morrow afternoon, at the office of Bayne & Shafer, 105 Fifth street. The preliminary arrangements for the mass demonstration in September will be made, and it is desired that all the members of the Committee be present.

ECONOMITE HARVEST HOME.—The members of the Society at Economy, propose holding a Harvest Home to-day at their village, eighteen miles from this city, commencing the festivities to the members of the Society.

Police Items.

BEFORE ALDERMAN DONALDSON.—Wm. Calvin was before this Alderman yesterday, charged with committing an assault and battery upon a son of Henry Myers. Mary Myers, sister to Henry, also charged Calvin with surety of the peace. He was held for a hearing in both cases. John Lafferty, on information charging Mary McDonough with selling liquor on Sunday, contrary to the act of Assembly. The defendant was arrested, and three hundred dollars bail for her appearance at Court was entered into, in default of which she was committed to jail.

BEFORE ALDERMAN MORROW.—Fidel Weis complained yesterday before Alderman Morrow, of Lewis Heinrich Brand, against a man named Little, a driver in the employ of Frank Rahm, Esq., for malicious mischief. Weis alleges that Little did maliciously break a wheel off the prosecutor's wagon. A warrant was issued for the arrest of Little, who resides at Soho.

BEFORE JUSTICE AMMON.—Samuel Richards made information before Justice A. Ammon, of East Birmingham, yesterday, charging Michael McGovern with assault and battery. Richards alleges that McGovern attacked him at Beck's Run, on Monday evening, beating him and striking him with such force as to deprive him of the use of his left arm. McGovern was arrested and held to bail for trial. Mrs. Krugh, charged Constable Buckenmyer with fraud. Krugh alleges that Buckenmeyer engaged him to help to work at some job painting for R. J. Taylor, promising to be employer when he would receive his money from Taylor. Krugh claims that Buckenmeyer obtained his money from Taylor, but refused to pay him for the work done, its bill amounting to $25. Heretofore this has been a hearing. Constable Fisher made oath charging Frederick Neff with larceny as bailee. The case was compromised with the defendant in Birmingham, and the prosecutrix alleges that she loaned to Neff three chairs and a bureau, which he received, and refused to deliver up. Hegave $300 bail to answer at Court, Leonard Morris was held to bail to keep the peace, on complaint of C. Feld. Moritz was also committed to jail for ten days in default of the fine and costs of a case of disorderly conduct.

Public Amusements.

THE OPERA HOUSE.—The improvements made in the Opera House during the summer vacation are of the most substantial and pleasing character. The auditorium has been refurnished with elegant cushioned chairs, and decorated in a beautiful manner. The stage has been opened down even inches and widened some three feet, so that everything thereon can be seen from any part of the house. The private boxes have been refurnished, and are now the coolest of cosy places from which to witness the play and players. The place allotted to the orchestra chairs has been enlarged, and will be handsomely furnished. The parquette has also been refurnished, while all the paint and gilding of a costly character. The principal entrance has been very much improved, and will be further beautified with a magnificent chandelier of sixteen lights. The lighting arrangement outside is on a grand scale, and the words "Opera House," in prismatic lights, will inform the public of its location. Altogether the arrangements for the interior and exterior have been made on a liberal scale, and reflect much credit upon the taste and energy of Mr. Casey, who is the lessee of the house, and who has the exclusive management of the Opera House, and nearly all the members of the Lotta troupe, arrived yesterday. The season will commence Saturday evening.

TRIMBLE'S VARIETIES.—This favorite place of amusement was re-opened last evening under the management of Mr. Wm. C. Smythe, and was filled to repletion. The company is undoubtedly the best that has ever appeared in this establishment, and a more clever lot of female artists it has been engaged, who will appear during the season. Mr. Smythe fully understands the wants of the amusement-loving public, and will be ably assisted by Fred Lotz, Jr., as treasurer, and Charley Dale, Alins, whom he has secured as manager. The programme for this week embraces ballets, dances, eccentricities, etc.

OAKLAND PARK.—A grand trot will take place this afternoon at Oakland Park, between three well-known horses, for a purse of fifty dollars. Rare sport may be expected.

A NEW FRUIT DRYING HOUSE.—The Louisville *Ledger* says: Quite an ingenious arrangement for drying fruit, has been introduced in that city. It is a small house four and a half feet high and three feet wide, containing eight slat bottomed drawers, each capable of containing half a bushel of fruit. At the bottom of the house is a sheet iron cylinder, about two feet in diameter, and ten inches high, which will receive the fire needed for drying. The stove pipe from this fire-place passes up through the machine, making several bends, and terminating in a neat little chimney on top. The machine is calculated to dry in 24 hours, peaches or apples in four hours, and only a few hours for berries. The operation is fine perfection, by a large number of ventilators it also arranged that the temperature can be regulated exactly as required. Bearing, corn, or anything else can be also dried in it. It occupies about the space of an ordinary bureau.

THE London correspondent of the Chicago *Tribune* moralizes somewhat gloomily on the effect of the late Hyde Park demonstrations, and bewails in orthodox fashion the abject condition of the British laborer, remarking that "there is no force which would bring up the day laborers of England like that immense wave of thought which is called into action in America by political discussion. On the continent according to the same authority all is quiet, excepting that Prussia is determined upon the subjugation of Bavaria, which latter naturally enough, seems anxious only to resist any such intrusion.

JAMES T. BRADY & CO.,
(Successors to S. Jones & Co.)
Corner of Fourth and Wood Streets,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
FOREIGN EXCHANGE,
GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS.
COLLECTIONS made on all accessible points. Units States and Canadas.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON TIME DEPOSITS.
jel

FINANCE AND TRADE.

WEDNESDAY, August 15—P. M.

The most important change to note in the New York quotations to-day is the sharp upward turn in Western Union Telegraph stock. It opened at 56½, but at the afternoon board became very much excited, and 58¾ was freely bid at the close. The whole list was very strong, and a tendency toward high prices prevailed generally. Ten Forties touched a higher point than they have ever yet done, selling up to 109¼. Gold is also advancing, and the general impression seems to be that a much higher figure will be reached. It is reported as very scarce, and from 1-16 to ⅛ per day is paid for the use of it. The calculations by the bulls, however, may be interfered with, if Secretary McCulloch, who has been absent, shall conclude to throw on the market the gold now in the Treasury.

—The following are the New York Stock Exchange morning quotations: Gold, 140½; Eighty-ones, 103½; Five-twenties, 103¾; Ten-Forties, 108½; Seven-Thirties, 105¾; Michigan Southern, 80¾; Cleveland and Pittsburgh, 86¾; Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago, 104; Erie, 69; Western Union Telegraph, 56¾; Bennehoff (oil), 6¾; Pithole, 15; United States, 8; Gregory (gold), 18, Parmalee, 9.

—A small list of Bank and Insurance stocks and City and County Bonds attracted a number of bidders last evening at Mellwaine's regular weekly stock sales. A lot of 20 shares Second National Bank sold at 116, and 11 shares Bank of Pittsburgh, at 62. There were no bids for any of the Insurance stocks offered. City and County Bonds appeared to attract the most competition, and $1,000 of the old municipal City Sixes due in 1869, sold for 89½; $2,000 of the Compromise Fives at 72, and $2,000 Allegheny County Fives at 73½. These were the fifty year bonds. A $1,000 twenty year bond was held over under a bid of 74. This class of security is growing in favor with capitalists, and is a convenient investment, readily convertible when occasion demands.

—Copper stocks during the past week were very active at the Boston Board. The following list shows the prices July 28, August 4 and August 11, with the variation in prices between last Saturday and to-day:

	July 28.	Aug. 4.	Aug. 11.	Variation.
Bay State	12¾	11	13½	Declined 1¼
Copper Falls	50	41	48½	Advanced 4½
Franklin	52⅜	47½	60	Advanced 13½
Hancock	34¼	30	31¾	Declined ½
Humboldt	4¾	4¼	5¼	Advanced ¾
Huron	7	6	7	Advanced 1
Mesnard	2	2	2¾	Advanced ¾
Pewabic	31¾	30½	39¾	Advanced 8
Quincy	43	43	49	Advanced 6
Superior	14	13	17	Advanced 3
Winthrop	13¾	13¾	15½	Advanced 1¾

The following comparative statement shows the average condition of the leading items of the Philadelphia Banks for the past and previous week:

	Last Week.	This Week.
Capital	$14,647,100	$14,682,100
Loans	49,062,325	49,561,321 Inc. $81,796
Specie	225,78	209,78 Dec. 16,000
Legal Tenders	20,393,526	20,060,535 Dec. 333,291
Deposits	37,744,008	38,090,239 Inc. 346,231
Circulation	9,516,724	9,543,172 Inc. 26,748

With the exception of a decrease of $801,808 in deposits, and $375,291 in legal tenders, the leading items of the banks ruled quite steady last week. The loans, the circulation, and the specie each increased moderately. In the way of discounting legitimate business paper the banks have been more liberal to-day. The heaviest borrowers just now are some of the largest improvement companies.

—The following shows the condition of the New York city banks this week and last:

	Aug. 4.	Aug. 11.	
Loans	$256,317	$257,063	Inc. $1,414,346
Specie	8,448,900	8,424,200	Dec. 124,691
Circulation	27,311,549	27,528,322	Inc. 216,773
Deposits	27,311,549	27,528,322	Inc. 216,773
Legal Tender	84,258,879	86,851,834	Inc. 626,746

PITTSBURGH GENERAL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY COMMERCIAL,
THURSDAY, August 16, 1866.

BUSINESS.—The market yesterday was tolerably active, there being an improved demand for most of the leading articles. The prices of some kinds also improve trade very materially. An August rise is rather an unusual occurrence such, however, is the fact. The coalboats that were detained on account of low water, will be enabled to reach here and get ready for a return trip. The weather has been unusually pleasant for the season of the year. Business on the leading streets is reviving. Several new stores on the lower ports, among them are the Importer for St. Paul, and the Yorktown for St. Louis; they will have elegant stocks of goods. Preparations to other boats will, no doubt, follow. The Parkersburg packets are all again on the track. Flour —The market yesterday was very firm with a good demand for small lots, and a fair inquiry for car loads. Allegheny is certain to improve the demand for this article. Bacon—The market was active yesterday with a good demand for all kinds of sides, clear and sugar cured. Prices have undergone no change. The present stock will soon be exhausted; the next question is where to obtain an additional supply. Grain—Holders were firm in their views of prices, and are being held at an advance. The stock on the market is not large. Apples—The market was inactive. Below will be found the asking prices in the jobbing trade:

HAY.—The market yesterday was not very active, there being on hand a limited scale; sales to loads new at $20@22 ⅌ ton.

LIME.—We continue to notice a steady market, with sales in moderate quantities 20 bbls Galena at 12c. The stock on hand is not very large.

ASHES.—The market remains very firm, with a good demand for pearls at 11½c. Pots are also in demand at 10½c. Pearls at $10@10 50.

BEANS.—The market was steady but not very active; sales small at regular way at $1 per bush.

BUTTER.—Prices continue firm for every article manufactured from cream, and has become a matter of regret that dairymen throughout the country do not feed on Very extensively. The following are the quotations of those used for family purposes: Roll 30c; good to fair, 25@28c; stale 20c; other sizes in proportion.

GRAIN.—The market was firm since our last, with a good demand, particularly in the way of car loads, and advance we have previously noted has been maintained. Sales of shelled corn at the depot in small lots, 80c ⅌ bush, same figure in cars. Chicago sales were made from store at the usual advance. Wheat—The market is active, with a good demand to operate with; sales 1 car club, $2 22; 600 bush fair Red Kentucky, $2 20; 600 bush prime do., $2 25; 1 car do., $2 30. Corn—The market was inactive, with sales at 78@79c as to quality. Rye was in demand at $1 05@1 08. Old spring was offered at 80c.

HOPS.—The market was quiet and fairly supplied. Sales of 5 bales at $5 25 ⅌ bbl.

HOMINY.—There is a good demand, with a fair amount of sales to the trade. Sales 2 cars middlings at $1 60@1 65; 3 barrels—sales in lots at $5 50@5 75 ⅌ bbl.

LARD.—The market yesterday exhibited increased activity. Buyers appeared ancious to operate at the early rates. John Lafferty made an information charging Mary McDonough with selling liquor on Sunday, contrary to the act of Assembly. The defendant was arrested, and three hundred dollars bail for her appearance at Court was entered into, in default of which she was committed to jail.

BACON—The market continues very firm, with a good demand for sugar cured hams, and clear sides and shoulders, 17@17½c; sides, ribbed, 16½@16½c; clear do, 16½@16¾c; sugar cured ham 20@22c.

MESS PORK—Remained quite steady at $33 50 @34; the market was without change.

LARD—Was without change, with further sales at 22@22c.

POTATOES—The market continues to be well supplied. Sales of 50 bbls at $2 75@3 00 ⅌ bbl; 100 bush at 85c ⅌ bush.

BUTTER—The demand has fallen off. We note regular sales at 25@26c, as to quality.

CHEESE—The market continues to be well supplied with the various descriptions. No prices have undergone no change we omit them.

Groceries.

A good trade is still doing in this line, with a firm market for all descriptions of goods. In sugars holders are firm at our quotations for grocers' grades. Refined are a shade easier. Strictly prime Rio Coffee is scarce; common and good abundant. Speculative operations in Oolong Tea have been large in the eastern markets during the past week, and a decided stiffness in prices is the consequence. Green less active, but prices hold strong. Sovereign Syrup has declined. We quote:

SUGARS—Fair Rio, 26c; good do, 27c; prime, 31c; choice, 32c; Laguayra, 33c; Old Government Java, 40c; Singapore Java, 35c.

MOLASSES—Muscovado, 11@ 12c; fair Cuba, 13c; prime do, 14c; choice do, 15c; New Orleans, 75@80c; Sugar House, 40@45c. Refined—Crushed, 19½c; granulated, 18½c; powdered, 19c; A, 18½c; extra C, 17½c; C, 17c; coffee, 16½c; Crushed, 16c.

SYRUPS—Sugar House, 45@ 55c; Booth & Edgar, Sic; Harrison & Edgar, 55c; various good brands, 50@55c.

MOLASSES—Cheese, Porto Rico, 80c; Cuba, 70c; Cienfuegos, 68c; English Island, 60@65c; New Orleans, none.

COFFEE—Fair Rangoon, 16c; good do, 16½c; prime do, 17c; Carolina, 16c.

SPICES—Pepper, 40c; Pimento, 35c; Cloves, 90c; Nutmegs, $1 65; Cassia, 55c; pure ground Pepper, 45c.

Coffee, choice Rio	38	Tea, Young Hy...1.50@1.60	
do fair to good	34 to 35	" Imperial	2 00
Roast Rio	35	" Gunpowder	2 00
Java	45	Candles, star	20
Sugar, brown	12½	Candles, adamantine	18 to 19
" light	15 to 16	Lard	18
" crushed and powdered	18 to 19	Rice, Carolina	12½
" refining	16	" S. Carolina	15
Molasses, Porto Rico	80	Salt, fine	2
" Cuba	80 to 1 00	Salt, table	3
" Cuba	80 to 1 00	Soap, rosin	6 to 8
" Cuba	80 to 1 00	Starch	10
" Maple	1 00 to 1 75	Tobacco, fine	1 00
" Maple	80	" American	70
Tea, Oolong	1.00 to 1 50	Syrups, fine	1 00
" Eng. Break	1.00 to 1 75	" Sugar	1 00
" Fine	1.50 to 1 75	" Sugar	1 00
" Souchong	1.00 to 1 50	do common	1 00
Chocolate	30		

MEATS—FRESH.

Sirloin, etc. cut	18	Leg of Mutton	12 to 15
Rib roast, first cut	16	Pork sausage	12 to 15
do do 2d	20	Veal cutlets, etc	25
Round	15 to 16	Veal roast	20
Chuck rib	12 to 15	Veal sausage	20
Plate and navel	12	Liver pudding	10
Plate and N.V.	12	Liver sausage	10 to 12
Hearts, each	25 to 40	Tripe, each	25 to 75
Tongues, each	25 to 50	Tripe, pound	10 to 12
Mutton chops	15 to 20	Haslets (sheep) each	5 to 10
Suet	8	Calves Heads, each	10

MEATS—SALTED.

Dried Beef	30	Tongues, smoked	50
Breakfast bacon	28	" pickled	75 to 100
Hams	25 to 28	Pigs feet, ½ set	25 to 30
Shoulders	18	Pigs feet, set	25 to 30
Corned Beef	10 to 15	Sliced Ham	35

POULTRY.

Young Geese, each	75	Ducks, ⅌ pair	90c to $1 00
Dressed Chickens, per pair	50 to $1 00	Spring Chickens, per pair	60 to 80

SPICES OF A PURE QUALITY.

Cinnamon	80	Cayenne	80
Mace	2 00	Ginger, ground	50
Ginger, ⅌ lb	40	Nutmegs	2 00
Pepper	50	Allspice	50
Pepper, ground	60	Jamaica Ginger	75

SUNDRIES.

Coal, ⅌ bushel	12 to 15	Candle butter	20 to 25
Brooms, each	35 to 50	Canton Ginger	2 25
Baking Powders	30 to 40	Preserved Ginger	2 25
Soda	6½	Blair's Liquid Rennet	75
Burnett's Extract, ⅌ bottle	30 to 50	Bird Seed (Canada)	8
Concentrated Lye	8	Bird Seed (Hemp)	10
Matches	30	Bird Seed (Rape)	10
Babbitt's Washing Powder	8	Wheeler Grits	8
Milk Pans	1 00	Scrubbing Brushes	75
Wooden Bowls, each	10 to 50	Scour Knot	10 to 15
Clothes Pins, ⅌ doz	10 to 15	Chimney Tops	10 to 15
Coal oil, ⅌ gallon	50	Lamp Wicks, ⅌ doz	10
Vinegar, ⅌ gallon	25	drinks, ⅌ bottle	40

VEGETABLES.

Horse radish, ⅌ root	5	Soup Beans, ⅌ quart	8 to 10
Onions, ⅌ bushel	1 to 1 50	Asparagus, ⅌ bunch	8 to 10
New onions, ⅌ bunch	10 to 15	Asparagus, ⅌ doz	8 to 10
Parsnips, ⅌ bushel	1 00	New Potatoes, ⅌ lb	15
Parsley, ⅌ bunch	5	Pickles, ⅌ doz	25
Pickle Cucumbers, ⅌ hundred	50	Pickle Onions, ⅌ bushel	1 00
Cucumbers, ⅌ doz	10	Parsley, ⅌ bunch	5
Cabbage, ⅌ head	5 to 10	Red Cords (Manilla), ⅌ lb	30
Cabbage Turnips, ⅌ doz	10	Red Cords (Hemp), ⅌ lb	30
New Turnips, ⅌ bushel	1 00	Wheeler Grits, ⅌ lb	8
Beets, ⅌ bushel	1 00	Scour Knot, ⅌ lb	10 to 15
Beets, ⅌ doz	10	Chimney Tops, ⅌ doz	10
Beets, pickled, ⅌ bushel	1 00	Lamp Wicks, ⅌ doz	10
Beets, pickled, ⅌ doz	10	drinks, ⅌ bottle	40

FISH—FRESH.

Lake Salmon	12	White fish	15
Mackinaw Trout, ⅌ lb	15		

FISH—DRY SMELT, SMOKED, ETC.

Cod, dry ⅌ lb	6 to 8	Mackerel, No. 1, shore	
Haddock (smoked)	8	" in kits	$1 00
Halibut (smoked)	25	Mackerel, No. 2 large	8 25
Herring, ⅌ box	50	" No. 3	8
Lobsters, 2's, 2 cans, each	50	Oysters, half can	75
Lobsters, 3's, 2 cans, each	50	" can	1 25
Fresh Cove and spiced Oysters ⅌ can	30	White Fish	8 25
Oysters ⅌ can	15	Salmon (smoked)	25

FISH—SALT.

Codfish	10	Turtles, ⅌ lb	10 to 12
Herring, scaled	25	Salmon, (live,)	20

FLOUR, MEAL, &C.

Extra Family		Farina	14
Fancy Flour	15 50	Indian Meal	1 20
Self Rising	15	Buckwheat	8
12 lb bag	$1 05	Samp	8

Corn Starch, ⅌ paper

FRUITS, NUTS, ETC., DRY.

Apples	20	Prunes (eating)	60
Almonds	40 to 50	Prunes (cooking)	40
Cocoa Nuts, each	25	Brazil Nuts	40
Dates	25 to 30	Filberts	40
Peaches	30	Pecans	40
English Walnuts	50	Citrons	40
Grenoble Walnuts	50	Dates	40
Figs	30	Figs	38 to 40
Dried Cherries, ⅌ qt	35	Currants, ⅌ lb	60
Prunes (cooking)	30		

PRESERVES, CANNED GOODS, JELLIES, &C.

Peaches, ⅌ ½ peck	25 to